

SELECTIONS

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REPORT

OF THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

RAJPOOTANA STATES,

1879-80.

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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
FOR
1879-80.

No. 202 P., dated Mount Aboo, 16th September 1880.

From—LIEUT.-COL. E. R. C. BRADFORD, C.S.I., Agent to the
Governor-General, Rajpootana,

To—A. C. LYALL, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of
India, Foreign Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the
Rajpootana Agency for the year 1879-80.

2. The year has been marked by a large number of changes in the *personnel* of the officers serving under this Agency, and of the reports now submitted, four only have been written by officers who held charge of their appointments throughout the official year. It must always be a work of time for a Political Officer to gain that influence which is so essential to the due performance of his duties, and I cannot therefore but regret that the exigencies of the service should have necessitated the frequent changes that have been made.

3. In the course of the year two administrative changes of importance have been made, *viz.*, the Eastern States Agency has been abolished, the States composing it being subordinated to the control of the Political Agent, Jcypoor, whose official designation has been altered to that of Political Agent, Eastern Rajpootana States, and the command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force with political charge of Serohi has been added to the Marwar Agency, which is

now known as the Western Rajpootana States Agency. It is peculiarly unfortunate that since the reconstitution of this Agency some ten months ago, the two officers who have held charge of it, *viz.*, Majors Cadell and Powlett, have both had occasion to leave the province, the former on transfer to the post of Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, and the latter in consequence of ill-health. Major Cadell's removal from the province, where he had served for a number of years with great energy and credit to himself, is likely to be permanent, and I should like to place on record my sense of his services. Major Powlett's absence is, I trust, only temporary, but has without doubt been caused mainly by his devotion to the multifarious duties of his appointment.

4. In November last His Excellency the Viceroy visited in succession the Maharao Raja of Ulwar, the Maharajas of Jeypoor and Bhurtpoor, and the Rana of Dholepoor, at their capitals, and was much gratified at the cordial welcome he received at each place at which a halt was made.

5. My tour commenced in October, with a march to Jeysulmere through Marwar and Mullani: on my way to Bikaner news reached me of His Excellency the Viceroy's intended visit to Rajpootana, and I therefore returned from Pokurn to Ajmere, passing through Jodhpoor *en route*. After His Excellency's departure I visited all the Harwar States, and was able to carry out my intention of marching to Bikaner after having seen every Chief in Rajpootana, except those of Kerowleo and the smaller Chiefs under the Meywar Agency.

Succession.

6. The death of Maharaja Prithi Sing of Kishengurh at the early age of forty-five occurred on 25th December 1879. His high personal character, prudent administration and steadfast loyalty throughout a long rule of twenty-three years were well known to, and had often been recognised by, the Government of India. On receipt of instructions from the Government of India I proceeded to Kishengurh, and at a formal Durbar installed his eldest son and successor Sadul Sing. Sadul Sing has the advantage of having been associated with his father for some years in public affairs, and thus does not enter on his new duties altogether untried. He bears an excellent character, and will, I feel sure, uphold his father's reputation.

General condition of Rajpootana.

7. The agricultural results of the year may be considered to have been on the whole satisfactory, and the rainfall, if not in all cases seasonable, was at any rate sufficient.

Frosts and the absence of winter rain affected the spring crops in most districts, but the autumn crops as a rule were good, and it is satisfactory to note the fall in prices of the staple commodities of food as reported by the Political Agents, Meywar, Eastern and Western Rajpootana States, Ulwar, and the Assistant Political Agent, Bauswarra and Pertabgurh.

8. Owing to unusually heavy rain in August, the outturn of the year in the Harowtee States generally was less than was anticipated, and the jowar crops in Tonk suffered much from a species of blight.

9. In Ulwar the prevalence of fever during the latter months of 1879 materially interfered with the reaping of the harvest, and the crop was hardly up to the average.

10. With the exception of the usual malarial fever after the rains and a few cases of pneumonia in Meywar during the last quarter of the year, the general health was good.

11. The following statement shows the meteorological observations obtained in Rajpootana during the year 1879-80:—

Statements showing such meteorological observations as have been obtained from stations in Rajpootana during the year 1879-80.

	DELHI.						ALMO.					
	THERMOMETER.			THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Jan 1-31	29.3.4	29.2.4	29.2.8	101.3	70.7	64.7	29.0.0	25.9.73	29.0.11	65.0	64.0	77.0
Feb 1-31	29.2.13	29.1.23	29.1.18	107.4	79.0	83.3	25.30.1	25.2.53	25.3.03	91.1	71.9	82.8
Mar 1-31	29.2.14	29.0.0	29.1.4	94.9	79.0	64.7	25.5.5	25.7.0.1	25.8.2.1	81.5	60.7	73.1
Apr 1-31	29.2.13	29.1.10	29.1.6	92.1	77.3	64.4	25.2.3	25.7.7.9	25.8.0.3	75.3	65.0	69.3
May 1-31	29.2.17	29.1.17	29.1.17	85.9	75.3	67.0	25.4.25	25.7.0.2	25.7.0.3	52.0	61.0	66.8
June 1-31	29.3.7	29.1.7	29.2.2	60.3	72.0	81.0	25.3.0.2	25.6.0.7	25.6.2.0	73.2	62.2	67.8
July 1-31	29.3.12	29.1.7	29.2.4	65.4	62.1	62.2	26.1.0.4	29.1.27	29.1.0.7	77.9	63.3	71.1
Aug 1-31	29.2.9	29.1.13	29.2.0	67.0	60.8	72.0	29.7.1.3	29.0.7.3	29.1.1.0	71.3	63.1	62.5
Sept 1-31	29.2.4	29.1.11	29.1.7	62.5	69.7	64.0	29.1.1.6	29.0.0.2	29.0.5.3	65.5	51.0	59.4
Oct 1-31	29.2.23	29.1.0	29.1.6	63.1	60.0	62.0	29.1.1.6	29.0.0.2	29.0.5.3	65.5	51.0	59.4
Nov 1-31	29.2.7	29.1.6	29.1.6	61.7	60.9	67.0	29.1.1.0	29.0.0.2	29.1.1.0	62.8	59.8	60.5
Dec 1-31	29.1.7	29.1.2	29.1.4	102.5	64.1	65.0	29.1.1.6	29.0.0.1	29.0.6.4	62.0	54.1	57.0
Yearly	29.2.12	29.1.12	29.1.6	110.4	74.1	62.9	29.0.7.3	25.0.2.1	29.0.7.0	70.7	54.1	64.0
Total	29.2.12	29.1.12	29.1.6	110.4	74.1	62.9	29.0.7.3	25.0.2.1	29.0.7.0	70.7	54.1	64.0

Statement showing such meteorological observations, &c.—(Continued.)

NUSSERABAD										JAYPOOR.			
		BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.	WIND.	BAROMETER.			RAIN.
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.			Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
April 1875	"	29.700	29.700	29.800	30.00	76.00	87.00	..	..	29.805	29.815	29.817	104
May "	"	29.800	29.700	29.850	31.00	80.00	89.00	..	..	29.815	29.815	29.860	111
June "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	80.00	89.00	3.87	3.87	29.825	29.800	29.831	111
July "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	77.00	86.00	2.16	2.16	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
August "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	76.00	86.00	17.14	17.14	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
September "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	76.00	86.00	2.96	2.96	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
October "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	76.00	86.00	0.80	0.80	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
November "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	76.00	86.00	0.37	0.37	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
December "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	76.00	86.00	0.37	0.37	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
January 1880	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	76.00	86.00	0.37	0.37	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
February "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	76.00	86.00	0.37	0.37	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
March "	"	29.900	29.800	29.850	30.700	76.00	86.00	0.37	0.37	29.825	29.825	29.860	111
Total	..	316.611	311.750	314.180	1022.00	817.00	859.00	27.63	27.63	316.611	311.750	314.180	1109
Average	..	29.832	29.843	29.843	91.29	68.08	79.43	..	..	29.832	29.843	29.843	92.33

Statement showing such meteorological observations, &c.—(Continued.)

300 PROOF.										DICKANEER.				
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN. Inches.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN. Inches.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
April 1879	97.77	93.68	95.86	...	29.148	29.081	29.093	101.9	75.8	89.8	...
May "	102.21	96.36	99.31	...	28.932	28.893	29.007	103.6	82.0	96.6	0.08
June "	99.31	91.91	91.08	2.07	29.800	28.600	28.845	103.7	82.7	92.0	6.41
July "	99.31	83.64	89.33	1.67	28.835	28.700	28.812	101.9	83.9	92.4	0.11
August "	92.71	80.72	85.08	5.03	28.890	28.801	28.881	95.7	80.4	88.6	6.90
September "	89.42	84.10	86.69	0.61	29.051	28.909	28.913	95.1	76.9	85.4	3.02
October "	90.21	82.40	87.62	...	28.221	28.129	28.475	91.9	71.1	83.4	0.03
November "	78.77	65.36	73.60	...	29.353	29.205	29.309	81.9	54.9	69.9	...
December "	70.47	53.32	63.50	0.04	29.369	28.972	29.821	74.4	49.0	61.2	0.05
January 1880	71.53	62.72	69.63	0.37	28.511	28.921	29.297	77.9	50.6	64.4	0.03
February "	67.70	63.64	65.88	0.15	29.128	29.221	29.252	72.6	50.1	60.9	0.86
March "	91.70	77.70	84.27	...	29.116	29.047	29.061	68.2	71.0	83.6	...
Total	1049.62	920.52	1004.18	10.24	319.556	319.417	348.091	1100.7	829.3	908.9	17.16
Average	87.41	79.21	83.68	...	29.190	29.035	29.062	92.2	69.1	80.5	...

Statement showing such meteorological observations, &c.—(Continued.)

CODEYPOOR.														
JHALRA PATAN.														
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAIN.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			RAINF.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	
April 1879	89.00	75.00	87.00	..	29.02	29.81	29.00	71.05	81.31	76.18	..
May "	105.00	87.00	96.00	..	29.81	29.71	29.79	101.53	86.76	94.16	..
June "	100.00	82.00	91.00	1.79	29.72	29.61	29.61	97.76	77.20	87.53	1.40
July "	94.00	77.00	86.00	5.39	29.71	29.57	29.61	89.19	73.32	80.70	3.33
August "	83.00	75.00	79.00	15.02	29.70	29.62	29.68	97.61	72.29	79.08	9.93
September "	89.00	78.00	83.50	3.81	29.70	29.71	29.67	93.70	70.90	73.90	1.69
October "	86.00	65.00	75.50	3.00	29.10	29.60	29.03	90.35	65.25	77.00	0.25
November "	70.00	49.00	62.50	..	29.02	29.52	29.07	76.60	50.03	63.01	..
December "	71.00	50.00	60.50	0.01	29.06	29.04	29.03	73.09	46.03	60.01	..
January 1880	77.00	51.00	64.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February "	79.00	53.00	66.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March "	97.00	59.00	77.50	..	29.97	29.83	29.90	93.91	71.01	83.07	..
Total	1057.00	708.00	927.50	32.03	289.14	287.03	289.41	840.77	680.37	790.53	22.10
Average	88.08	68.50	77.29	..	29.91	29.76	29.81	93.97	69.03	79.03	..

Statement showing such meteorological observations, &c.—(Concluded.)

	KOTAH.						DEOLEE.						RAIN.	
	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			Inches.	TOWNS.
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.		
April 1879	29.21	28.90	29.11	101	83	91	29.82	29.51	29.67	103	76	81.00	...	...
May	29.04	28.76	28.90	107	82	98	29.70	29.31	29.46	109	73	81.37	0.15	0.10
June	29.10	28.69	28.88	100	80	85	29.56	29.21	29.40	100	69	80.00	0.18	0.01
July	29.09	28.95	28.92	99	84	89	29.54	29.20	29.39	97	67	82.29	0.01	0.01
August	29.06	28.64	28.83	97	82	86	29.53	29.21	29.43	91	68	81.88	0.01	0.01
September	29.14	28.89	29.00	89	75	83	29.69	29.39	29.50	92	65	81.61	0.01	0.01
October	29.31	29.01	29.12	69	77	82	29.81	29.43	29.63	91	65	81.99	0.01	0.01
November	29.35	29.14	29.23	60	60	70	29.90	29.03	29.78	109	41	80.00	0.01	0.01
December	29.32	29.06	29.21	71	69	63	29.89	29.56	29.73	76	60	67.50	0.10	0.10
January 1880	29.39	29.07	29.20	77	68	72	29.92	29.59	29.75	79	63	70.50	0.10	0.10
February	29.35	29.01	29.09	73	63	67	29.84	29.41	29.66	78	63	70.50	0.10	0.10
March	29.27	29.03	29.13	82	69	82	29.86	29.41	29.63	80	70	81.50	0.10	0.10
Total	29.15	28.95	29.05	1.085	529	977	31.67	31.03	31.13	1.129	771	830.51	33.71	43.01
Average	29.20	29.01	29.01	90.42	74.83	81.42	29.75	29.41	29.60	91	61	79.29	...	...

Cure.

12. In paragraph 12 of last year's report mention was made that the Bheels of Mandoo concerned in the attack on a party of Dungarpoor sepoys at Naraina Ghati were negotiating for terms on which they might be allowed to return to their homes. These, I am glad to say, have been satisfactorily arranged, and the Bheels are now quietly settled down. The Political Agent, Meywar, who marched through Pertahgarh, Banswara and Dungarpoor in the cold season, states that crime has during the last few years considerably decreased, and that the Bheels are far less lawless and more under control than he expected to find them. With regard to the wish of the Government of India that some general plan should be systematically followed in carrying out a policy of settlement and pacification in these wild tracts, the Political Agent has consulted the Dungarpoor Chief and the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, but he is convinced that no special measures that could be adopted would be likely to be more successful in securing the peace of the country than the policy which has been followed for the last few years. In this opinion I concur. I shall, however, bear the subject in mind, and will on my next visit to Meywar fully discuss it with the Dungarpoor Chief and the local officers.

13. The Brahmins of Mailloosur, in Bickaneer, have not yet accepted the compensation offered by the Durbar for their alleged losses, but they have been given plainly to understand that the orders passed in their case are final, and Captain Martelli, who visited Mailloosur recently and conversed with the Brahmins, is of opinion that they are now inclined to accept the offers made to them.

14. Only one instance of mail robbery occurred during the year; a reference to it will be found in paragraph 142.

15. The Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Soojangurh, mentions in paragraph 8 of his report a case of "samadli" which occurred about sixty miles from Bickaneer. The prompt action of the Durbar, it is to be hoped, will have a deterrent effect on the Siddhis, by whom alone acts of this nature are committed. The Durbar has arrested their Mahunt, Jussanath, who had been in the habit of instigating his followers to set at defiance its authority, and has sentenced him to three years' imprisonment.

16. In the early part of 1879 a heavy burglary was committed at Nimbahera on the house of one Chuttur Bhooj.

in which property to the value of Rupees 81,000 was carried off, and the brother of Chuttur Bhooj wounded. Information was obtained that the robbers were Mogbias from Kasod of Indore, and some of the stolen property was found in that village in the house of the Thakoor Dholji, who had escaped with the connivance of the inhabitants. Frequent applications have been made to the Indore officials, but so far none of the persons implicated have been arrested, nor has the plaintiff been able to obtain any redress.

17. In April 1879 an encounter took place between a party of Ajmere police and a large band of dacoits said to have come from the direction of Shekhawati of Jeypoor. A fruitless attempt to arrest the dacoits was made by the Foujdar of Champaneri, a village on the estate of the Raja of Bhilai, with the aid of a head constable of the Ajmere police; but a party consisting of some Ajmere police, sowars belonging to the Bhilai Raja and Jehazpoor, in Meywar, went in pursuit, and came up with the band near Banera of Meywar. On the dacoits showing fight, the Meywar sowars deserted; the dacoits were thus enabled to make off, after wounding several of the small party of police. Eleven of the band were subsequently arrested by the Seekur (Jeypoor) authorities, and tried by the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, when nine were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. The sentence was confirmed by the Sessions Court. The Meywar Durbar publicly dismissed and otherwise punished those of its servants who behaved in a cowardly manner, and rewarded a servant of one of its jaghirdars who assisted the police.

Judicial and Police.

18. The following statement gives the number and nature of the cases adjudicated upon by the International Courts of Vakils in Rajpootana during the year 1879 :—

OFFENCES	NUMBER OF CASES				
	Jeypore	Jeypore	Marwar	Harwar	Total
<i>Against the person—</i>					
Murder	1	2	1	...	4
Assault with wounding	...	2	...	1	3
Attempt to murder	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1	4	1	1	7
<i>Against property—</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	3	3	4	...	10
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	2	11	17	10	43
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances	1	...	...	1	2
Gang robbery without aggravated circumstances	4	...	...	...	4
Theft with aggravated circumstances	1	1	...	...	2
Theft without aggravated circumstances	9	25	16	16	65
Cattle-lifting	7	41	7	11	65
Dacoity	...	6	9	6	21
Arson	...	...	...	...	...
Burglary	...	2	2	2	6
Counterfeit coinage	...	...	...	1	1
Criminal abduction	...	1	...	2	3
Kidnapping	...	2	...	...	2
Raiding	...	2	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	3	11	10	22	55
Total	30	108	73	71	285
GRAND TOTAL	31	112	74	75	292

19. From the above statement it will be seen that there has been no change in the total number of offences against the person, and that as regards those against property, there has been a slight decrease in the Jeypore Court, while in the Marwar Court the numbers have fallen from 109 to 73; in the Meywar Court they have risen from 14 to 30, and in Harwar have remained nearly stationary. The total number of cases in the four Courts is 285 this year as compared with 308 last year.

20. The following figures show the number of appeals instituted, including those pending from last year. Of the total number for disposal before the Upper or Appellate Court,

thirty-nine were disposed of, leaving fifteen pending at the end of the year:—

AGENCY.		Pending at the beginning of the year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at the close of the year.
Meywar	.. ..	2	11	13	4	...	2	7
Jeypoor	... ..	7	11	18	7	3	2	6
Marwar	... ..	6	3	9	6	2	...	1.
Harowtee	... ..	6	8	14	7	3	3	1
Total	.. ..	21	33	54	24	8	7	15

21. The files of the Court at Sambhur are blank. During the year the Railway Magistrates disposed of 329 criminal cases. There were six cases of obstructions and tampering with the line, and 151 accidents occurred in connection with the working and running of trains against 291 in the previous year. The Government of India have provided for the exercise by the Political Agent, Western Rajpootana States, of criminal jurisdiction within those portions of land forming the Western Rajpootana State Railway which lie within the territories of Marwar and Serohi, respectively, and have conferred similar powers on the Political Agent, Dholepoor, in regard to that portion of the Sindia State Railway which lies within Dholepoor territory. The question of conferring on these officers civil powers, such as those exercised by the Political Agents, Ulwar and Eastern Rajpootana States, is still under consideration.

22. The unpaid amount of certain decrees awarded against Narnoul by Colonel Beynon in 1873, referred to in paragraph 20 of my report of last year, has been remitted by the Patialla Durbar; as no complaints have reached me this year regarding the operation of the Extradition Code between Jeypoor and Patialla, it may be presumed to be working satisfactorily. In accordance with Rule VI of the Code, Vakils have been deputed on the part of the Patialla and Nabha States to Ulwar.

23. The settlement of the Kachirode dacoity case, alluded to in paragraph 22 of last year's report, is still in abeyance.

24. The Bhurtpoor Darbar rendered valuable assistance to the North-Western Provinces police in the arrest of the leader of a band of Jât dacoits, who in the early part of 1878 infested the Agra and Muttra districts.

Criminal tribes.

25. The result of the enquiry made from the several Chiefs of Rajpootana in regard to the proposal of the Panjah Government to offer rewards for the apprehension of the absentee Meenas of Shahjehanpoor in the Gurgaon district, referred to in paragraph 23 of last year's report, has been that the States of Marwar, Serohi, Ulwur, Kotah, Bickaneer, Tonk, Boondce, Shahpoora and Dholepoor have expressed their willingness to contribute towards the payment of the rewards, while the rest of the Chiefs are ready to lend their hearty co-operation in securing the arrest of the Meenas, but are not disposed to make any pecuniary contribution towards the success of the scheme. This arrangement has been accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

26. I am happy to be able to report that satisfactory progress has been made towards the settlement of Moghias in Rajpootana and Central India. Captain Ynte, who succeeded Mr. FitzGerald, commenced operations in the middle of October 1879, and held a preliminary conference at Nimbahera with the Wakil of Pectahgurh, the Amil of Nimbahera, and the Meywar Motmid, when certain general principles regarding the grant of waste lands rent-free with advances on certain conditions, the disarming of Moghias as a body, the non-employment of Baoree Moghias as chowkidars, and their location in villages under the supervision of Thannadars, where a system of passes and checks could be established, were laid down. He afterwards visited the different States under his charge, where the scheme was fully explained to, and discussed with, the several local authorities. There was at first great difficulty in inducing the Moghias to come in and settle down to agriculture under the terms proposed, without a promise of immunity from arrest for past crimes. Accordingly the consent of the Meywar and Tonk Durbars was obtained to the publication of a general amnesty to all Moghias who had not been guilty of murder, or of

dacoity with murder, and at the same time orders were issued by the General Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department for the temporary suspension of active measures against the Moghias in the Neemuch and surrounding districts. Before Captain Yate proceeded on field service in Afghanistan, he had registered 357 Moghias, and since his departure Captain Loch, of the Central India Agency, has taken up the duties with the same vigour as his predecessor. Up to date 780 Moghias have been registered; of these 647 have been brought under control, and 146 belonging to the States of Pertabgurh, Nimbahera (Tonk), and Piplanda (Jowrah) have been colonized ouland in their respective States. The rules have been put into operation in the States of Dhar, Dewas, Jowrah, Holkar, Piplanda, Pertabgurh, Rutlam, Sailana and Tonk, and will soon be extended to Meywar and, it is hoped, to Sindia's territories.

Thuggee and Dacoity.

27. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, all Political Agents have, as last year, sent their reports for the twelve months ending on the 31st December 1879 direct to the General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity. It, therefore, seems only necessary to summarise the work actually performed and the information gained between the 1st April 1879 and the 31st March 1880.

28. Captain Martelli has throughout the year held the appointment of Assistant to the General Superintendent for Upper Rajpootana. Nineteen arrests were made, including ten dacoits made over at various times by Native States on information furnished by Najibs and informers of the above Agency. Nine persons were arrested by command parties, of whom seven were registered and two unregistered dacoits; one of the latter proved to be a criminal who had escaped from the Kishengurli Jail, and for whose capture a reward of Rupees 50 had been offered. Forty-two dacoities are reported; but as no returns were furnished by the Jeypoor Durbar, this figure can only be considered to refer to a portion of Upper Rajpootana. Information of only one case of robbery by the administration of deleterious drugs has been received.

29. With the exception of some twenty-five days in February and March 1880, during which Captain Robertson took charge, the office of Assistant to the General Superintendent for Lower Rajpootana was held by Mr. Hewson.

30. Between the 1st April 1879 and the end of March 1880 sixteen registered dacoits were made prisoners by command parties sent from Alor, and three were received by transfer from Tonk, Ajmere, and Indore. The year's returns show the number of dacoities committed to be fifty-six, of robbery by strangling four, and through the administration of datura two. The word "strangling" appears to be more appropriate than the term "thuggee," as none of the above four cases present features which would bring them within the meaning of the latter expression in its departmental sense.

Boundary Settlement.

31. Lieutenant-Colonel deKantzow has fully kept up his character for hard work. Up to the end of May he had settled twenty internal and thirty-one external boundary cases, and before closing operations for the season hopes to have completed the settlement of all disputes in the estates of the Rajas of Shahpoora and Banera. Much credit is due to this officer for his tact and indefatigable patience in overcoming the apathy and obstructiveness of the officials with whom he is brought in contact. Major McRae has also done excellent work on the Tonk-Meywar border, and, could his services have been spared earlier, would have made even greater progress with the settlement of his troublesome frontier. Other arrangements will be necessary next year, as I shall not again be able to detach Major McRae to such a distance from his regiment, but his services will be utilized in settling the internal disputes in Marwar territory near Erinpoora.

32. The settlement and demarcation by Lieutenant McIvor of the entire Jabua-Khusalgurh border, alluded to in paragraph 12 of Captain Yate's report, is satisfactory, as many of the disputes were of very old date, and some of them had led to bloodshed.

33. In the case of dispute between Banswarra and Dúngarpoor, mentioned in paragraph 26 of Captain Yate's report, the claim of the former Durbar to both banks of the River Mahi was thrown out, and the middle of the bed of the river was fixed as the boundary between the two States; but, on the production of satisfactory proof of the existence for a lengthened period of the present ferry arrangements by which Banswarra plies four out of the six ferries working, and has an equal share in the remaining two, it was decided that they should remain undisturbed.

34. In the latter part of 1879 Lieutenant Ravenshaw was deputed to settle the numerous boundary disputes between Jeypoor and the surrounding States, but owing to his withdrawal early this year for service in Afghanistan he was able to do but little work. Of the three disputes settled by this officer, two were between Jeypoor and Marwar, and in both of these his decisions were confirmed by me. The third case related to the alleged destruction by Jeypoor of certain boundary pillars on the Kaji-Jeypoor and Nond-Bickaneer border, a dispute which had been settled in 1874 by the late Captain Burton: as Lieutenant Ravenshaw's decision seemed open to question, I directed the Political Agent, Eastern Rajpootana States, and my Assistant at Soojangurh to arrange a meeting in the cold weather, with a view to their instituting further enquiries and submitting a joint report.

35. The belief expressed in paragraph 36 of my last year's report, that Colonel Beynon and Captain Martelli had come to some settlement with regard to the long pending dispute between the States of Jeypoor and Bickaneer relating to the right of sovereignty over the villages of Beri and Rampura, was not altogether correct, as from the papers now before me I find that they differ materially from each other on the points at issue. Owing to the voluminous nature of the correspondence I have not yet had time to go into the merits of the case.

36. A few other cases which deserve no special notice were settled during the year, and in some I have not yet received the final proceedings.

37. The report called for in paragraph 7 of Foreign Department letter, No. 95, dated 20th January 1877, on the working of the rules for the settlement of boundary disputes between the Native States of Rajpootana, Central India, and the Punjab is now due, and will be submitted shortly.

Jails, Dispensaries, Vaccination and Sanitation.

38. The daily average number of prisoners of all classes in the jails was 3090, a decrease of 13 per cent. on the number of 1878. The death-rate among them fell from 159 to 103 per thousand. The jails having the highest mortality and their rates per thousand prisoners were: Bhurtpoor 246, Ulwur 172, Dholepoor 162. In Bhurtpoor 47 per cent. of the deaths resulted from dysentery and diarrhoea, and 31 per cent. from malarial fever. To the latter disease 78 and 51

per cent. of the mortality in the jails of Ulwur and Dholepoor respectively were inscribed. In the Jeypoor jail the death-rate fell from 163 to 70, coincidently with steps taken to improve the food and clothing of the prisoners, and to afford them better medical care. The jails of Bikaner, Tonk, Serohi, and Jodhpoor were the most healthy and had death-rates under 30 per thousand.

39. With the exception of the Poor House Dispensary at Jeypoor being closed, no change has taken place in the number of dispensaries; and the changes in their classification have been few and unimportant, one only having risen from 4th to 3rd, and one fallen from 1st to 2nd class. In the number of cases of sickness there was an increase of 7 per cent. among out-door and a decrease of 25 per cent. among in-door patients. As regards numbers daily under treatment, there was an increase under both classes of 8 and 4 per cent., respectively.

40. Malarial fever contributed 26 per cent. of the cases; abscess, boil, and ulcer fourteen, skin diseases nine, ophthalmic, rheumatic, respiratory affections, each 5 per cent., and bowel diseases 6 per cent. These figures resemble those of 1878, but there was an increase of six in malarial fever and a decrease of three in skin diseases.

41. Of the deaths in hospital, 35 per cent. as in 1878 resulted from diarrhoea and dysentery. Epidemic cholera caused only 1 per cent. of the deaths against 14 per cent. in the previous year. There was no death recorded as having occurred from small-pox for the reason that, in consequence of superstitious ideas of its origin, cases of this disease are seldom brought for treatment.

42. Surgeon Hendley has again written an interesting account of the surgical cases in the Jeypoor Mayo Hospital including the last three years.

43. The number of vaccinators employed was smaller by three in Ulwur and larger by one in Jeypoor and Kotah, the total decrease being thus one only. The total number of vaccinations was 69,876, a decrease of 23 per cent. This decrease took place chiefly in the States of Ulwur, Marwar, and Bhurtpoor, where it amounted to 4,828 and 27 per cent., respectively. Dr. Mullen attributes the falling off in Ulwur to the decrease in the number of children consequent on the famine of 1877-78. Dr. Spencer ascribes it in Marwar to the absence of European supervision and to the inefficiency of the Native

Superintendent. In Bhurtpoor the explanation given by Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Biswas is that a large number of children had died of fever.

The average quantity of work done by each (average) vaccinator during the season was 1,028 operations, a decrease of 22 per cent. This average varied from 2,785 in Bhurtpoor to 454 in Kotah.

The percentage of success in primary vaccination was 86 only, less than that of the year before.

The total cost of vaccination was Rupees 8,960, a saving of 6 per cent., but small compared to the less amount of work done. Each successful case consequently cost 29 pias against 23 in 1878. In the larger States employing several vaccinators, the cost per successful case varied from 9 pias in Bhurtpoor to 49 in Marwar.

44. The following statement gives further details:—

NAME OF STATE OR DISPENSARY.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Jail or Lunatic Asylum	NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED			NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		
		In-door	Out-door	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful, doubtful or unknown.	Total.
Jeypoor and Khetree ..	15	731	59,383	60,114	14,291	1,739	16,030
Bhurtpoor ..	11	1,629	70,432	72,061	11,530	2,395	13,925
Jodhpoor ...	6	179	18,785	18,964	6,438	1,567	8,005
Udaipur ...	3	353	19,032	19,385	10,955	1,006	11,961
Dholepoor ..	3	...	17,734	17,734	6,398	784	7,182
Oodeypoor ..	2	339	9,615	9,954	1,778	145	1,923
Jhalawar ..	2	177	11,258	11,435	1,699	161	1,860
Bikaner ..	1	68	3,816	3,884	118	31	149
Serohi ...	1	76	1,734	1,810	574	77	651
Kerowlee ...	1	218	6,940	7,158	2,119	603	2,722
Tonk ...	1	232	10,533	10,765	1,196	276	1,472
Shahpoora ..	1	69	2,611	2,680	696	954	1,650
Kotah ...	2	277	7,087	7,364	1,024	338	1,362
Pertabgurb ..	1	...	7,104	7,104	...	...	...
Ranswarra ..	1	...	4,506	4,506	...	...	...
Aboo ...	1	33	1,847	1,880	402	37	439
Anadra ...	1	26	1,515	1,541	...	...	...
Deoli ...	1	126	3,100	3,226	505	40	545
Kherwara ...	1	37	918	955	...	...	...
Sambhur (Customs) ...	1	...	523	523	...	...	...
Total ...	56	4,576	259,562	263,137	59,723	10,153	69,876
1878	57	6,114	241,841	247,955	78,000	12,364	90,364

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure during the year.

45. The total expenditure on public works in this province, exclusive of the irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, has been as follows:—

			Rs.
1.	Imperial ...	...	3,80,580
2.	Provincial ..	..	19,341
3.	Contributions and private works ...	...	32,279
			<hr/> 4,32,200
4.	State of Kotah ...	...	2,06,085
5.	„ Jhallawar ..	...	1,61,358
6.	„ Dholepoor .	...	3,300
7.	„ Meywar ...	...	45,000
8.	„ Jeypoor ..	...	2,96,442
9.	„ Boondee ..	..	1,500
10.	„ Tonk ...	...	5,000
11.	„ Shahpoora ...	...	12,000
12.	„ Ulwur ..	...	74,990
			<hr/> 8,05,675
			<hr/> 12,87,875

The amount here recorded is probably considerably less than that actually spent. In the States of Jeypoor, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Ulwur the figures are taken from the complete accounts submitted with the reports. From the State of Marwar I have received no detailed report, but I know that a large sum must have been expended on the maintenance of the Agra and Ahmedabad road. Moreover, my recent visits to Jodhpoor have convinced me that the Maharaja takes great interest in such matters, and I have no doubt will, in the next few years, assume the position in regard to works of public utility that from the importance of his State and his own desire for its improvement might reasonably be expected.

Again, in the State of Bhurtpoor, although I have no detailed account of expenditure, I know that the portion of the Agra and Ahmedabad road intersecting that State has been well kept up. On the whole I am convinced that the States of Rajpootana have fairly recognized their responsibilities in regard to public works.

Superintendent. In Bhurtpoor the explanation given by Assistant Surgeon Bholanath Biswas is that a large number of children had died of fever.

The average quantity of work done by each (average) vaccinator during the season was 1,028 operations, a decrease of 22 per cent. This average varied from 2,785 in Bhurtpoor to 454 in Kotah.

The percentage of success in primary vaccination was 86 only, less than that of the year before.

The total cost of vaccination was Rupees 8,960, a saving of 6 per cent., but small compared to the less amount of work done. Each successful case consequently cost 20 pies against 23 in 1878. In the larger States employing several vaccinators, the cost per successful case varied from 9 pies in Bhurtpoor to 49 in Marwar.

44. The following statement gives further details:—

NAME OF STATE OR DISPENSARY.	Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries, including Jail or Lunatic Asylum.	NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED.			NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS PERFORMED.		
		To door	Out-door	Total	Successful	Unsuccessful, doubtful or unknown.	Total.
Jeypoor and Khetree ..	15	731	59,383	60,114	11,201	1,739	16,030
Bhurtpoor ..	11	1,029	70,432	72,061	11,530	2,395	13,925
Jodhpoor ..	6	179	18,785	18,964	6,438	1,567	8,005
Udaipur ..	3	358	19,032	19,390	10,955	1,006	11,961
Bholpoor ..	3	..	17,731	17,731	6,398	781	7,182
Oodeypoor ..	2	339	9,615	9,954	1,778	145	1,923
Jhalawar ..	2	177	11,258	11,435	1,699	161	1,860
Bikaner ..	1	68	3,816	3,881	118	31	149
Serohi ..	1	76	1,731	1,810	571	77	651
Kerowlee ..	1	218	6,910	7,168	2,119	603	2,722
Tonk ..	1	232	10,532	10,764	1,106	276	1,472
Shahpoora ..	1	69	2,611	2,680	696	951	1,650
Kotah ..	2	277	7,087	7,364	1,021	338	1,362
Pertabgarh ..	1	..	7,101	7,101	..	..	..
Banswarra ..	1	..	4,506	4,506	..	..	..
Abos ..	1	33	1,817	1,850	402	37	439
Anadra ..	1	26	1,615	1,641	..	..	..
Deoli ..	1	126	3,160	3,286	505	40	545
Kherwara ..	1	37	919	955	..	..	..
Sambhur (Customs) ..	1	..	523	523	..	..	..
Total ..	56	4,575	259,562	263,137	59,723	10,163	69,876
1878 ..	57	6,114	241,841	247,954	78,990	12,364	91,354

PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure during the year.

45. The total expenditure on public works in this province, exclusive of the irrigation works in the British districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, has been as follows:—

			<i>Rs.</i>
1.	Imperial ...	...	3,80,580
2.	Provincial ..	..	19,341
3.	Contributions and private works ...	...	32,279
			<hr/> 4,32,200
4.	State of Kotah ...	...	2,06,085
5.	„ Jhallawar ...	...	1,61,358
6.	„ Dholepoor ..	...	3,300
7.	„ Meywar ...	...	45,000
8.	„ Jeypoor ...	..	2,96,442
9.	„ Boondée ...	...	1,500
10.	„ Tonk ...	...	5,000
11.	„ Shahpoora ..	..	12,000
12.	„ Ulwur ..	...	74,990
			<hr/> 8,05,675
			<hr/> 12,37,875

The amount here recorded is probably considerably less than that actually spent. In the States of Jeypoor, Kotah, Jhallawar, and Ulwur the figures are taken from the complete accounts submitted with the reports. From the State of Marwar I have received no detailed report, but I know that a large sum must have been expended on the maintenance of the Agra and Ahmedabad road. Moreover, my recent visits to Jodhpoor have convinced me that the Maharaja takes great interest in such matters, and I have no doubt will, in the next few years, assume the position in regard to works of public utility that from the importance of his State and his own desire for its improvement might reasonably be expected.

Again, in the State of Bhurtpoor, although I have no detailed account of expenditure, I know that the portion of the Agra and Ahmedabad road intersecting that State has been well kept up. On the whole I am convinced that the States of Rajpootana have fairly recognized their responsibilities in regard to public works.

Imperial.

46. The Imperial budget estimate for the Buildings and Roads Branch in Rajpootana was prepared for Rupees 5,43,900, of which it was said that if desired, military works amounting to Rupees 42,000 could be postponed (No. 94 S., dated 15th January 1879, to the Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department). In passing orders provisionally on the budget for Rupees 5,43,900 it was said that "the orders now passed are subject to such modification as Government of India, Financial Department Resolution, No. 410, dated 1st May 1879, may render necessary." The Resolution referred to enjoin the reduction of all ordinary expenditure within the narrowest possible limits. It was supplemented by a telegram from the Public Works Department detailing the direction in which expenditure should be reduced, and calling for a statement of the works that in the opinion of the Agent, Governor-General, were considered absolutely necessary. These orders involved the preparation of a new budget estimate. The revised estimate was prepared for Rupees 3,28,439. In submitting this reduced budget it was explained that the large reduction under the head of Communications had only been proposed under the pressure of circumstances, and that the stoppage of expenditure would be severely felt (No. 1162 S., Secretary, Agent, Governor-General, 14th May 1879). In passing orders on this estimate the Government of India remarked, with reference to the observation as to the importance of continuing to spend money on the repair of roads, that it had been decided to restore the amount taken from the grant for repairs to Communications, viz., Rupees 38,200. Rupees 9,000 were also added for the construction of a new post office at Ajmere. The total grant then stood at Rupees 3,75,639, distributed thus—

Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1,31,066	1,01,200	1,39,313	4,000	3,75,639

47. Owing to subsequent re-appropriations and budget transfer of Rupees 8,170 from the irrigation and navigation works, the final grant of the year was augmented to Rupees 3,83,809, distributed thus—

Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1,45,766	96,609	1,39,153	1,000	1,000	3,83,809

The expenditure has been as follows :—

Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1,42,701	91,767	1,13,396	1,798	838	3,80,580
2,34,518		61·13 per cent. on outlay on works and repairs.			

Besides the purely Imperial expenditure, the following on the provincial, contributonal and private, and the works for the Native States fell under the direct supervision of the Public Works Department :—

Works.	Repairs.	Establishment charges recovered.	Tools and Plant charges recovered.	Total.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
44,511	1,747	5,112	220	51,620
46,258		11·11 per cent. on outlay on works and repairs.		

Treating in one total the entire expenditure on works executed by the Public Works Department in the Buildings and Roads Branch, the figures would stand as follows :—

Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Total.
<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1,87,302	93,504	1,48,538	2,018	838	4,32,200
2,80,806		52·80 per cent.			

48. In the following table the year's Imperial expenditure on the several service heads has been compared with that of the past year :—

	MILITARY.		CIVIL BUILDINGS		COMMUNICATIONS		Establishment	Tools and Plant	Total.	Suspense.	Net Total.
	Original Works.	Repairs	Original Works	Repairs	Original Works	Repairs					
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1878-79	1,10,322	75,860	1,06,388	16,083	5,454	62,983	1,71,177	4,521	5,53,707	-14,746	5,38,051
1879-80	22,111	27,724	1,12,920	13,317	8,360	50,716	1,43,396	1,798	3,79,743	838	3,80,580
More ..	.	.	6,921	.	2,906	.	.	.	.	15,584	..
Less ...	89,211	43,136	.	2,766	..	12,226	27,281	2,723	1,73,055	.	1,57,471

49. The reduction on the establishment charges has been effected permanently by the change carried out in all the establishments. The actual saving has been larger, but a

portion of it was absorbed by the payments made during the year on account of extra bonuses under the retirement scheme. The average annual outlay on works and repairs executed during the last nine years, inclusive of the year 1879-80, has been Rupees 4,97,955, and that on establishment Rupees 1,85,728, which is 37·3 per cent. on the former sum. A comparison of these average charges with those for the year under report points out that the outlay on works and repairs has decreased by about 43 per cent., while the establishment charges, though showing a considerable actual reduction, bear an increased ratio of about 15·59 per cent. to the expenditure on works and repairs for the year.

50. The establishment has now been reduced to the lowest possible limit consistent with the efficient performance of its duties. There does not appear to be any prospect of further reduction beyond the two following items: first, the military pay of Major Jacob, which has hitherto been a charge against this province; this seems fairly debitable to the Political Department. In this case the reduction would be merely as against the Public Works Department. Secondly, the reduction of the audit, either by amalgamation with that of Central India, or by some other means. With the reduced grants now placed at the disposal of this Administration the charge for accounts becomes proportionately heavier. It is now over Rupees 18,000, and it becomes a question of whether the audit of so small an expenditure is worth the cost. So long as it continues as a separate establishment there is no possibility of further reduction. If reduction be considered necessary, it can only be effected by one of two ways, either by amalgamation of the office with that of Central India, or by transferring the audit to the office of the Superintending Engineer. The question will, no doubt, be carefully considered by the Government of India.

Military Works.

51. In my last report I gave a general description of the military cantonments under this Administration and the distribution of troops therein. The strength of garrison at Nusseerabad and Deesa have been somewhat reduced during the year under review.

52. *Original Works.*—At Nusseerabad the only important work is the Danta water-supply project. The scope of this project was fully explained in last year's report, and the

reasons, so far as could be ascertained, for its partial failure were set forth. During the year the various schemes for increasing the catchment area have been considered, and a small addition has been carried out. Other proposals have been examined and inspected by the Superintending Engineer. The general result of this examination has led to the conclusion that any further attempt to increase the catchment area must cause some interference with existing rights, the cost of which it is difficult to estimate, and the consequences impossible to foresee. Under these circumstances, it became a matter of the first importance to reduce the loss of water in the reservoir. Careful inspections of the dam and the feeder channels were made during the rainy season and again during the cold season, and the following general conclusions have been drawn:—

(1) That no appreciable leakage takes place through the dam.

(2) That there is considerable infiltration through faults in the rocks forming the sides of the basin, but that this is gradually diminishing.

(3) That owing to defects in some of the feeders a large quantity of water is lost on its way to the reservoir.

With the natural defects it is not proposed to deal, but efforts have been directed to improving the feeder channels, the anicuts have been examined, and in some cases underpinned. It is hoped that these improvements will result in bringing a larger proportion of the rainfall into the reservoir.

53. As subsidiary to this project it is proposed to utilize the covered reservoir near the European Infantry lines for the purpose of storing the water from Danta and obviating the loss from evaporation.

54. At Deesa no works have been carried out beyond what was considered absolutely necessary. On the urgent representations of the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, some improvements were carried out in the artillery lines; several works urgently required by the Military authorities have been unavoidably postponed, pending a decision as to the retention of Deesa as a station for European troops.

55. *Repairs.*—The expenditure on repairs was considerably reduced. The buildings at Nusseerabad and Deesa have been fairly maintained, but little has been done beyond what was necessary for the security of the buildings and to meet the most urgent requirements of the Military autho-

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rities. The stations of Deesa and Nusseerabad were thoroughly inspected by the Superintending Engineer, also the buildings on Taragurh. All the important buildings at Nusseerabad were inspected by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Two years of reduced expenditure have not been without effect on Nusseerabad, and the station undoubtedly shows indications of neglect; this is, however, more apparent than real, as they are all thoroughly sound.

56. Mueb has been said in previous reports of the station of Deesa and of the insecurity of the buildings at that station. Some of the buildings were undoubtedly in a dangerous condition; these have been repaired. So far, however, as the generality of the buildings are concerned, it would appear that previous reports have somewhat exaggerated their condition. It is true that they fall far short of modern requirements both in appearance and comfort, but so long as any doubt remains as to the permanent retention of Deesa as a military station, it is not considered desirable to incur any considerable expense for their improvement, and it is not necessary for their security.

Civil Buildings.

57. The Mayo College has progressed as fast as the grant for the purpose permitted. In communication with Major Mant, the design for the tower was altered so as to raise it fifteen feet.

58. A residence for the Jhallawar State was completed and occupied, and an estimate for a residence for the Kotah State has been prepared. A new Post Office has been constructed at Ajmere, and also a new Branch School, the latter is nearly completed.

Communications.

59. The report of last year contained a sketch of the most important roads under this Administration, and a short history of their construction. The Agra and Ahmedabad road has been maintained in good order by the Bhurtpoor State for 15½ miles; Jeypoor 121½ miles; by the Public Works Department from Imperial funds seventy-four miles through Kishengurh territory and the British districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra; and by the State of Marwar for 101 miles: this latter portion referred to in the report of last year as being out of repair has since been thoroughly repaired. The road from Ajmere to Neemuch has been fairly maintained; but owing to the reduction of expenditure in the previous

year, it was not in very good order. The Deolee link had also got out of repair, but was renewed before the end of the year. The Oodeypoor link is kept up by the Meywar Durhar for thirty-nine miles, and by the Public Works Department for 24½. From Deolee through the States of Boondee, Kotah, and Jhallawar the road is still very imperfect. The portion through the Boondeo Stato is, I regret to say, in very bad order, and there seems to be little or no disposition on the part of the Durhar to improve it. Beyond this to Jhalra Patan the road is being metalled under the supervision of Mr. Miles, and very considerable progress has been made.

60. Of roads that may be considered as feeders to the railway, the Banderwara and Kekree road has been pushed on. A road to connect the cantonment of Erinpoora with the railway has been made, and also one from Ahoo Road Station to the foot of the hill. In the Stato of Marwar a survey has been made for a road to the station of Raipoor, and another to connect the important town of Pali with the station of Bithura. These surveys have been done by the Public Works Establishment at the expense of the Marwar Durhar. His Highness the Maharaja takes much interest in this matter, and is anxious to connect his capital with the railway by a tramway. I have placed a surveyor at his disposal to carry on the preliminary surveys.

Establishment.

61. The following changes has taken place during the year under review :—

At the commencement of the year the appointment of Superintending Engineer and Secretary in the Public Works Department to this Administration was held by Major H. Y. Murray, Mr. Crommelin, the permanent incumbent, having gone on leave shortly before the close of the year. Major Murray also officiated as Superintendent of Works, Ajmere. On the 14th May Major Steel arrived from England and assumed charge of the appointment.

62. Towards the end of May the office of Superintendent of Works was abolished, the permanent incumbent, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, having been previously transferred to Assam.

63. Under the Resolution of the Financial Department, dated 31st July 1879, the following officers permanently attached to this Administration retired from the service :—

Messrs. Mackay, Culcheth, and Crommelin, also Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, who had been temporarily transferred to Assam. Mr. Mackay had been but a short time before appointed to this province, but the other three officers mentioned had served for many years under this Administration, and their names are identified with all modern works of importance in Rajpootana.

64. In December Mr. Span was transferred to Assam, and Major Murray assumed charge of the Decsa and Aho Division, in addition to his duties as Assistant Secretary in this Department. The Nusseerabad Division has been in charge of Mr. Joseelyne, the Mayo College of Mr. Brassington, and the Irrigation Division after the retirement of Mr. Culcheth was made over to Mr. Rollo, who had previously officiated in that charge.

65. In the Jeypoor State Major Jacob has continued to carry on the important duties of his post to the satisfaction of the Durbar.

66. In the States of Kotah and Jhallawar Mr. Miles seems to have fairly overcome the difficulties that he encountered on his first appointment; and the progress he has made has given satisfaction to the officers in charge of the States. Being of active habits and naturally endowed with considerable tact in dealing with native officials, he appears to be well fitted for the post he holds, and so far as I have been able to judge from the reports of those best qualified to form an opinion, I think he will prove a success.

67. During my late visit to Kotah and Jhallawar in the end of January, the office of Mr. Miles and his mode of carrying on work were inspected and reported on by the Superintending Engineer who accompanied me.

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERINTENDENCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

KOTAH.

68. The expenditure on Public Works in this State has been Rupees 2,06,085-3-7, divided thus—

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>p.</i>
Original Works	...	1,39,666	15	4
Repairs	...	39,675	4	5
Miscellaneous	...	1,581	1	10
Irrigation	...	12,689	1	9
Establishment	...	12,469	12	3

69. The most important original work is still the Kotah and Jhalawar road. The length of this road is about forty miles, and the state of the work in the last year's report was said to be as follows :—

Earth-work, completed	...	...	38 miles.
" in progress	...	...	2 "
Metal consolidated	...	...	13 "
" in progress	...	...	5 "
Masonry, completed	...	...	17 "
" in progress	...	...	6 "

During the year considerable progress has been made, and the road is now in the following state :—

Earth-work, complete	...	...	40 miles.
Metal consolidated, about	...	...	27 "
" in progress	...	...	13 "
Masonry, all but completed.			

The road, it will be seen, is now rapidly approaching completion.

70. The Bara road, mentioned in last year's report, is now said to be nearly complete. The estimate for this work was Rupees 7,700, and the expenditure to date has been Rupees 15,116-1-6. A revised estimate is said to be required; the figures show that about Rupees 7,000 have been expended without an estimate. It is explained that the original estimate was only for earth-work, whereas masonry walls are being built on all the nullahs; the presumption is that this change has caused the excess, but it is not so stated. In future it would be as well that a diagram should be submitted with the report showing the roads completed and in progress. In addition to the above road many local roads have been under construction.

71. Under the head of "Civil Buildings," the following works are the most important :—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
New Post Office, estimated	...	...	6,020	0	0
Expenditure during the year	...	...	4,682	0	0

This building is completed.

New Jail, estimate	...	...	42,003	0	0
Expenditure during the year	...	...	18,119	2	7

This building is designed to hold 350 male and 50 female prisoners. It is much required. The building or enclosure

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KOTAH.

68. The expenditure on Public Works in this State has been Rupees 2,06,085-3-7, divided thus—

			Rs.	"	p.
Original Works	...	...	1,39,666	15	4
Repairs	...	...	39,675	4	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,584	1	10
Irrigation	...	...	12,689	1	9
Establishment...	...	..	12,469	12	3

The total length of the road from the Kotah boundary to Jhalra Patan is $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which about twelve miles were completed up to the end of the year as metalled, the earth-work of the remaining seven miles has been completed, and metal collected for five miles. Considerable progress has been made during the year, and the road is now in a fair-way towards completion.

Pachpahar road.

			Rs.	a.	p.
Estimate ...	...	...	32,864	0	0
Expenditure to date ...	...	...	29,879	3	2
During the year ...	...	...	15,188	10	9

This road extends from the cantonment to Pachpahar about thirty miles. The estimate only provides for a fair-weather road. About nineteen miles of earth-work has been completed with nullah slopes. It is said that it is ultimately intended to metal this road and extend it to Dug about thirty miles further on. Unless the road is to be carried on by the States between that and the Railway, this intention will probably be abandoned.

77. Several other roads of more or less local importance have been in progress during the year, and the progress has been good.

78. Under the head "Civil Buildings," several useful works have been carried out, among others the jail hospital, lunatic cells, school, and court-house.

79. The irrigation works were confined to the repair of existing bunds, towards which considerable progress has been made.

80. In the Municipality of Patan many improvements have been carried out. A scrai for travellers has been under construction.

DHOLEPOOR.

81. The railway feeder roads towards Bari to the south-west, and Rajakhera to the north-east, also the metalled road with the approaches to the Railway station, are said to have been maintained in an efficient state. It is hoped that the State quarries may soon be worked on an improved system.

now used as a jail being quite unfit for the purpose either from a sanatory or constructive point of view. The site of the new jail appears well chosen, and the design fulfils all essential requirements.

Sepoys' lines, estimate Rupees 12,276

In addition to the above, many buildings for the convenience of the Palace and State officials have been constructed or in progress.

72. Under the head of Repairs, there has been an expenditure on communications of Rupees 11,794-14-9. The whole of the city roads are said to have been re-metalled, and they are now in very good order.

73. The expenditure under this head on civil buildings and miscellaneous is Rupees 29,464. It has been laid out for the most part on the Palace and Public Offices. The steam-launch has been maintained in good order, and a new boat has been built.

74. The expenditure on irrigation has been comparatively small, Rupees 12,689. This has been laid out entirely in repairs to existing tanks. The Political Agent reports that it is proposed to allot a larger sum next financial year for this important branch of public works, and to appoint a special overseer to examine and report on favorable sites and prepare estimates.

JHALLAWAR.

75. In this State the expenditure for the official year has been Rupees 1,61,358-2-10, divided thus:—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Original Works	...	...	1,06,516	3	10
Repairs	...	...	14,413	7	5
Irrigation	...	...	15,777	1	2
Patan Works	...	...	12,892	11	8
Establishment	...	...	11,758	10	9

76. The following are the principal original works:—

Kotah and Jhallawar Road.

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Estimate	...	...	70,556	0	0
Expenditure to date	...	...	66,651	3	8
During the year	...	...	10,693	8	2

88. The excellent report now submitted by Major Jacob shows that His Highness continues to take the same interest in useful works and studies to promote the welfare of his subjects by the same laudable efforts.

It will be seen from the report that the Albert Hall, of which the foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1876, after some delay in obtaining a satisfactory design, has now been fairly commenced. This building is situated in the public garden, and is intended to be used on State occasions. It combines with State rooms a library and museum, and when complete will form an important addition to the public buildings of this city.

89. Under the head of "Communications" much useful work has been done. The main lines of communication have been efficiently maintained, and some new local roads have been added.

90. The expenditure under the head of "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" has been large, Rupees 92,299-6-11. The city water-supply has been extended; and though the consumption of water has increased, the figures clearly indicate that the supply has been regulated with economy.

91. The Ram Newas garden deserves more than a passing notice. It was commenced in 1868 on a site chosen by the Maharaja himself immediately outside the city walls. It covers an area of seventy-five acres. The original cost of laying out the ground was Rupees 70,000, and since that time no less a sum than Rupees 4,28,600 has been expended on it. In designing this garden it was the desire of the Maharaja that it should be complete in itself and second to none in India. This desire is year by year approaching fulfilment. In March last, with the sanction of the Maharaja, a horticultural show was held in this garden, to which all who had gardens were invited to assist. The exhibition was free, and it appears to have been singularly successful.

92. *Irrigation.*—In my report of last year I remarked that the expenditure under the head of "Irrigation" was larger and more important than any other. The expenditure of the past year, Rupees 1,20,766-14-9, shows that in this important branch continuous progress is being made. Several important works have been in progress, among them the Kalegh Sagar and Bandee Canal, of which a full and interesting description is given in Major Jacob's report.

MEYWAR.

82. From the report of the Political Agent it appears that the expenditure in this State has been Rupees 45,000, distributed thus—

			Rs.
Roads	...	...	29,264
Embankments	...	...	11,230
Miscellaneous	...	...	4,506

83. On the Neemuch road, thirty-nine miles of which is kept up by the Durbar, some repairs have been executed, and it has been connected with the road to Khairwarra. The latter road has also been repaired. Repairs have also been executed to the Eklingjee road and the city roads. The Desuri road has also been improved.

84. The most important feature in this report is the announcement of the Maharana's intention to make a good road to the Desuri Pass. This is the natural connection between the interior of Meywar and the Western Rajpootana Railway, of which it will be an important feeder.

85. The embankment of the Dhehar Lake is still under progress. Rupees 91,815 have been spent up to date on this important work.

JEYPOOR.

86. In my report of last year I briefly reviewed the progress of public works in this State during the previous ten years. The report of last year attracted the notice of the Secretary of State, who, in a despatch to His Excellency the Viceroy, expressed his satisfaction at the enlightened interest taken by His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor in the promotion of public works in his territory.

87. In expenditure on public works this State again leads the van with an outlay for the year of nearly three lakhs of rupees, distributed thus—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Original Works	...	...	13,169	4	7
Repairs	...	...	47,513	0	2
Irrigation	...	...	1,20,766	14	9
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	62,209	6	11
Establishment	21,318	0	0
Other works	1,316	2	1
Total	2,06,112	12	6

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The revenue returns are very encouraging; they show that the area brought under irrigation has more than doubled since last year, while the revenue has increased three-fold.

BOONDEE.

93. This State contributed Rupees 1,500 to the repair of the section of the Tonk and Deolce fair-weather road lying within its territory. Beyond this I have no report of expenditure on public works in this State. The fair-weather road through Boondce to Kotah is nominally completed, but, judging from its appearance on the occasion of my last visit, the expenditure on it must have been exceedingly small, and it is still little more than a cleared track.

TONK.

94. In this State the expenditure has been Rupees 5,252. I have received no details of the expenditure; but I understand that a portion of the Deolce and Ketab road has been metalled. The Tonk portion of the Jeypoor and Tonk road is reported to be out of repair, but the Durbar has entertained an Overseer to do what is necessary.

SHAHPOORA.

95. The construction of the railway from Nusseerabad to Neemuch is said to have directed attention in Shahpoora to the roads required to connect this State with the railway. There is reason to believe that the present year will see a great improvement in this direction.

ULWUR.

96. The expenditure in this State has been Rupees 74,990; it has been distributed thus—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Buildings	22,800
Roads	3,640
Embankments	3,429
Workshops	16,480
Establishments	7,230
Miscellaneous	5,794
Relief works	15,617

It is somewhat difficult to estimate the real value of this expenditure so far as the details permit an opinion to be formed, it would appear that there was not much to show for this expenditure; indeed this is admitted by the Political Agent.

RAILWAY.

INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE REPORTS OF THE ENGINEERS-IN-CHIEF, 1879-80.

RAILWAYS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Northern Section.

97. This section originally consisted of 148 miles in length. On 1st September 1879 it was reduced by the transfer of the Marwar Division to the Southern Section. The portion of the line from Beawar to Raipoor Station, being eighteen miles in length, was opened for public traffic on the 11th August 1879.

In the vicinity of the Sojat town (seven miles from the Sojat road station of the railway) a good quarry was selected for the supply of stone. That part of Marwar embraced in this section is very thinly populated and furnishes no labor for the general progress of the works. Great difficulty was experienced in introducing imported labor. The scarcity of both stone and labor much retarded the progress of work in this section during the year.

98. *Earth-work.*—The quantity of work done under this item was 5,22,55,849 cubic feet. Labor to a limited extent has been imported, and it is hoped that with the labor now available the whole of this class of work will be ready by November next.

99. *Minor bridges.*—Out of 146 minor bridges, including irrigation drains, fifty-six were entirely built during the year, six were nearly completed. Unfortunately deliveries of stone from the Sojat quarries could not take place till March 1880, so that little progress was made during the year. In the southern portion of the Godwar division all the culverts, except three, were built up to springing, of stone from local quarries.

100. *Major bridges.*—One was finished in 1878-79. In 1879-80 eleven were completed or nearly finished; one was assured for completion before the rains of 1880; eleven were in progress, and two not commenced.

The Luni viaduct at Raipoor, sixteen spans of sixty feet, the first portion of work on which was carried away by floods occurring before rock could be reached, was resumed in January 1880, when a change in design necessitated alter-

ation in work. Delays were also caused by non-receipt of iron well curbs in time, since then well sinking for the piers has progressed fairly.

101. *Level-crossings*.—At the commencement of the year five had been completed. During the year six more were finished, of which four are without lodges. Between Raipoor and Dodur only one lodge has been built. In a few cases the earth-work in the approaches was thrown up.

102. *Fencing*.—A few short lengths of dry walling were built at such places as the railway approached closely to the public road between Beawar and Raipoor.

103. *Ballast*.—At the close of the year about three quarters of the whole was collected and stacked alongside of the line.

104. *Permanent-way*.—This was finished from Beawar to Raipoor by August 1879. Some progress was also made further on. At the close of the year eight miles remained to be lifted. The rails reached Dodur, the junction with the Godwar division, on 1st January 1880, the distance being thirty miles. In Godwar the rails were laid from the north end, a length of thirty-seven miles to the 182nd mile.

105. *Stations and buildings*.—The Sendra passenger building and platform were completed, also temporary buildings at Raipoor (temporary) station. The Raipoor passenger station and platform wall of station were all completed. Chundawal passenger building foundations were laid and front platform wall nearly finished. At Sojat engine-changing station the large passenger building was nearly roofed in. The platform wall was also built. Also the passenger stations at Kudaloo, Rani, and Bhimalia were ready; those at Jowali and Dodur are in progress, while at Bitura the work is also commenced.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Southern Section.

106. This section at the commencement of the year comprised a length of 119 miles from Ahmedabad to Bhi-mana in the State of Serohi, but in September 1879 it was increased by the transfer of a further portion from the Northern Section, adding a length of 51½ miles and extending it to 171st mile in the State of Marwar. On the 15th November 1879 the line from Saharmattee (Ahmedabad river) to Pahlunpoor was opened for public traffic, being a distance of

seventy-nine miles, which was increased at the end of that month by the three miles into Ahmedabad station. On 1st January 1880 the line from Ahmedabad to Pahlunpoor was transferred from the charge of the Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section, to the Manager of the open line.

107. Further on in both the Serohi and Marwar States the progress was slower than expected owing to the difficult nature of the country, epidemic, inadequacy of staff, want of labor, and difficulty of importing it.

108. *Earth-work*—in ten miles, from 161 mile northward, was commenced previous to September 1878, having been executed as famine work, and this being light was nearly completed by 31st March 1879. From 119 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 161 mile work was in abeyance up to September 1878, when orders of Government were received to carry on the works throughout the length of the line. Earth-work was started on the latter portion in January 1879, and by the 31st March more than $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the whole earth-work had been completed.

109. *Minor bridges*.—Out of 210, fifty-six are completed, thirty-six are in progress, 118 not commenced.

110. *Major bridges*.—These are twenty-two in number, out of which two were completed, fifteen in progress, five not commenced, but material only collected for three.

111. *Fencing*.—Euphorbia fencing from Pahlunpoor to Chitrasani station, seven miles, nearly completed. Beyond Chitrasani euphorbia is not obtainable. Experiments ordered for a live-fence with the wild plum which grows luxuriantly in the forest.

112. *Ballasting*.—About one-seventh of the total quantity required was collected during year.

113. *Permanent-way*.—Laid up to 116th mile, i.e., 120 miles from Ahmedabad. Up to 109th mile rails were laid on formation.

114. *Stations and buildings*.—Station offices set in hand at the following places:—

Chitrasani ...	85th mile ...	Built to top of doorways.
Salotri ...	91 $\frac{1}{2}$ „ ...	Concrete of foundations laid.
Roh ...	99 $\frac{3}{4}$ „ ...	Superstructure of walls in progress.
		Superstructure of walls in progress.
		The site for this station was not finally
		fixed till October 1879, objection hav-
		ing been raised by the Agent to the
		Governor-General, Rajpootana, to site
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				The site for this station was not finally
				fixed till October 1879, objection hav-
				ing been raised by the Agent to the
				Governor-General, Rajpootana, to site
				at Santpoor.

Bhimana	... 119½ mile ...	{ Nothing done. Here no water is to be had within a distance of 1½ miles.
Rohera	... 126½ " ...	{ No work done.
Pindwara	... 137¾ " ...	
Nana	... 148 " ...	{ Passenger building built to level of door lintels. Engine-shed—superstructure is in progress. Platform ready for coping.
Erinpoora Road	162½ " ...	{ Passenger building built to level of door lintels. Platform built up to coping.

115. It is expected that the completion of both these sections—the Northern and Southern Sections—of the Western Rajpootana State Railway, and with it the direct communication between Bombay and the principal cities in Northern India, will take place about January 1881.

NEEMUCH AND NUSSEERABAD RAILWAY.

Northern Section.

116. A commencement was made upon the temporary line on the 20th December 1879, and 34½ miles were reported as completed and ready for the permanent-way during the year. Some of the permanent cuttings were commenced upon in order to secure reasonable gradients over the ridges, work was done on four of these during the year, some work was also done on permanent banks. Foundations were laid for the Assistant Engineer's bungalow at Barl, that at Banderwarra was nearly completed. Store godowns at Nusseerabad were also completed.

NEEMUCH AND NUSSEERABAD RAILWAY.

Southern Section.

117. Work in the shape of commencement of, and fair progress on, earth-work, collection of materials, and erection of staff quarters, &c., was all that was done during the year.

Sindia State Railway.

118. Good progress was done on the Chumbul bridge, which, with the line from Dholepoor to Hetampoor, will, it is expected, be ready for traffic by the end of March 1881; the line from the latter to Gwalior was opened for traffic on the 20th December 1879.

INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE REPORT OF THE MANAGER.

Rajpootana (State) Railway, Open line.

119. During the year the Sambhar Salt Branch was extended from Sambhar across the south-east end of the Sambhar Lake, and along the northerly side of the lake to Nawa, a distance of $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Several of the sidings were also extended. The total length of line open on the 31st March 1880 is 463 miles against a total of 428 miles on the 31st March 1879.

120. The total expenditure on final heads during the year was Rupees 16,63,367, mainly on the Agra Fort Station, the Central Workshops, Ajmere, on additional sidings, upon construction of additional staff quarters, and of additional stock both in India and England. The capital expended upon the extension of the Sambhar Salt Branch, amounting to Rupees 4,47,831, has been provided from "Ordinary funds."

INFORMATION TAKEN FROM THE REPORTS OF THE MANAGER.

Railways open to traffic—Rajpootana (State).

121. The accounts of the line are kept for the calendar year, so the results of working shown below refer to that period.

122. The length of line worked was during the whole period 428·6 miles from Agra and Delhi to Bandikui, and thence to Beawar and Nusseerabad; and from the 11th August 1879, eighteen miles additional from Beawar to Raipoor.

		<i>Rs.</i>
The total revenue earnings were	...	35,45,420
The total expenditure	...	23,66,243
	Net earnings	...
Interest charges	...	11,79,177
		13,98,688
Balance—excess of interest on capital over net receipts	...	2,19,511

The net earnings amount to 3·652 per cent. on the capital expended on construction, inclusive of stores, suspense balances, and the charge for abatement of land revenue, and to 3·658 exclusive of the last item. The working expenses form 66·7 per cent. of the gross earnings against

61.97 per cent. of the year 1878. There has been a considerable increase of receipts both from coaching and goods as compared with the preceding year, the traffic under both heads having increased by about 11 and 10 per cent., respectively.

This increase is due partly to the additional mileage opened during the year, and partly to the revival of trade in sugar, salt, and cotton which followed after; the rains of the year 1878 had proved highly propitious to the khurceef and rubber harvests. Railway materials have also contributed to the increase secured in goods traffic.

123. The following table exhibits a comparison between the traffic and earnings of the two years :—

1878				1879.				Increase.			
Passengers.		Goods.		Passengers.		Goods.		Passengers.		Goods.	
No.	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Tons	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
13,16,109	9,23,172	237,740	20,54,138	14,71,353	9,27,916	294,639	25,08,909	1,64,745	1,01,744	36,919	4,54,811

124. The principal commodities, from the carriage of which resulted the increased earnings, are shown below :—

Articles.	Increase of tonnage.	Increase of receipts.
		Rs.
Sugar	14,404	2,16,975
Salt	106	1,47,285
Cotton, raw and manufactured	5,725	1,02,636
Railway materials, metals, and manufactured metals...	15,326	1,57,197

This gross increase leaves, after covering the falling off, which resulted from the cessation of abnormal demands, existing in the year 1878, for grain, ghee, oil, and seeds, a net increase of Rupees 4,54,811 as shown in the foregoing table. Even exclusive of the inconstant item of railway materials, the increase represents a substantial improvement in the general traffic.

125. The working expenses have increased considerably, and the increase has been attributed to a large amount of unprofitable running, some of which is ascribed to the Salt Department. This unprofitable running is apparent in the reduction of the average load of a goods train from 61.5

tons in the second-half of 1878 to 39.3 tons in 1879. This falling off in efficiency has engaged the attention of the Manager.

Accidents.

126. A serious accident resulting in the loss of nine lives occurred to a passenger train passing over a portion of the line at mile 133 between Bandikui and Baswa, which had been just washed away during night of the 1st July 1879. A second serious accident, though not attended with loss of life, happened on the 12th December near Jutwara by a train coming into a collision with a goods train through the negligence of driver and guards. During the year there were thirty-six accidents due to failure of couplings, and seventy-five due to cattle straying on the line, while one case occurred of obstructions wilfully placed on the line.

127. The following abstract shows the number of passengers, railway servants and others killed and injured by the working of trains:—

	Killed	Injured
<i>Passengers</i>		
From causes beyond their own control	5	
" misconduct or want of caution		4
<i>Servants</i>		
From causes beyond their own control	2	2
" misconduct or want of caution	4	9
<i>Others</i>		
Trespassers including suicides	1	1
Total	21	16

ful. In Ulwar the Normal School being no longer required was closed, and the number of the district schools having also been found unnecessary large, was reduced from eighty-seven to seventy-six. Five students from this State went up for the "Entrance Examination" of the Calcutta University, and three presented themselves for the "Munshi Examination" held at Delhi, two from each passed. Four new schools have been opened at Jhallawar, and the State school at Tonk has been re-established. The attendance at the Dholepur city schools has improved, and Colonel Dennehy speaks in hopeful terms of its future.

135. Save in Ulwar and Jeypoor female education cannot be said to be making progress.

LOCAL CORPS.

136. The Mhairwarra Battalion returned from Afghanistan in July 1879 after having done excellent service during the first campaign. In the course of the year the number of officers was increased by the addition of a Second in Command, and the appointment was filled by the nomination of Major O'Moore Creagh, V.C., who had served as Adjutant of the battalion for several years, and recently distinguished himself in Afghanistan. In accordance with Government orders, the strength of the corps has been increased to 800 men. In consideration of the services of the battalion, the establishment of a band has been sanctioned by Government.

137. In December 1879 the infantry of the Deolee Irregular Force proceeded on field service; for some months the force was stationed at Rawulpindi, it has since been moved to Thal.

As in the case of the Mhairwarra Battalion recruiting up to a strength of 800 men has been authorised, three additional officers have been posted to the force while on service, and the Second in Command and Squadron Officer has been left in charge of the dépôt at Deolee.

It is gratifying to record how few desertions took place on the occasion of the departure of the corps on field service. Situated as the head-quarters of the force are, in the heart of the country where the men are chiefly recruited, it might have been expected that on the first occasion of their being called upon to leave the neighbourhood of their homes, domestic influences would have been largely brought to bear upon them. In the few cases which actually occurred, the

Commanding Officer was anxious to procure the arrest of the men. With this object the surrounding Durbars were addressed by the Political Agent, but having regard to the peculiar terms of the enlistment of men in this force, it appeared to me that we should appeal more successfully to the good feeling of the general body of the men by letting them understand that desertion was a disgrace rather than a crime, and that its most fitting punishment would be to prohibit enlistment for a time from certain villages or clans. Accordingly, the orders issued by the Political Agent were cancelled.

138. No change has been necessary in the distribution of the Local Corps by the departure of the infantry of the Deolee Irregular Force. The cavalry portion with a small detachment of the infantry, consisting chiefly of old men unfit for active service, have been found sufficient to furnish the station guards, while the detachment duties are now undertaken by the Mhairwarra Battalion and the Meywar Bheel Corps.

139. In September 1879 Colonel W. Carnell retired from the service after holding the appointment of Commandant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force for upwards of ten years.

140. The charge of the Marwar Agency was on his retirement amalgamated with the command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force and the Political Superintendency of Serohi, and Major T. Cadell, V.C., took charge of the combined appointment on 17th October 1879. On Major Cadell's transfer from Rajpootana, Major P. W. Powlett was appointed to the post which he has till recently held. Colonel Blair has continued in command of Meywar Bheel Corps.

141. With the exception of the infantry portion of the Deolee Irregular Force now on active service, all the corps were inspected during the cold season, and favorably reported upon by the different inspecting officers.

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS.

142. The following information has been furnished to me by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajpootana:—

Only one mail robbery has taken place during the year, *viz.*, that alluded to in paragraph 33 of the Report of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajpootana States. Another attempt to rob the mail was reported to have occurred in Meywar.

territory. The Durbar investigated the case, but failed to find any proof in support of the evidence of the dāk-runner, who, it was therefore supposed, had made a false report.

Considering the large extent of country over which the parcel mails travel in the Rajpootana Circle, and the facilities which the country affords for highway robberies, it speaks well for the efficiency of the escort arrangements made for the protection of the mails by the Durbars through whose territories they pass, that these robberies are not of more frequent occurrence.

I may add, however, that the danger of transmitting insured parcels containing valuables in districts where there is no railway communication has lately attracted the attention of the Director-General of Post Offices, and a proposal for restricting the despatch of such parcels to and from Post Offices on the line of railway is now under consideration.

143. The number of Post Offices in the Circle was reduced by three. This is accounted for as follows:—

By the transfer of the Jawud Post Office to the control of the North-Western Provinces Circle on 1st June 1879; the closing of the Mudar Post Office on 15th November 1879 consequent on the opening of a new runner line between Aboo and Pahlunpoor; and the closing of the Khertal Post Office in the Ulwur State at the request of the Ulwur Durbar.

144. The mileage of the runner lines has thus been reduced by sixty-six miles.

145. There has been no change in the number of District Post Offices. The working of these has been satisfactory, and shows a decided improvement on that of the previous year. The gross number of articles received for delivery in these Offices during the year was 23,987 against 23,010 in 1878-79, while the number undelivered was only 1,140 as compared with 1,454 in the previous year, being a reduction of over 20 per cent. Similarly the number of articles posted for despatch during 1879-80 was 23,283 against 21,843 in the previous year. These figures clearly indicate the extended usefulness of the District Post Offices, and the increased appreciation of them by the public.

146. From the introduction on the 1st January 1880 of the Post Office Money Order system to the end of the official year, 2,985 orders of the value of Rupees 1,80,024-12

were paid, and 5,510 orders of the value of Rupees 1,75,319-7 issued. Since then the Minney Order operations have considerably increased, the payments of one Office alone having reached nearly Rupees 30,000.

STATES UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERINTENDENCE OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

KOTAH.

147. The Maharao seemed fairly strong and well on the occasion of my visit to Kotah: he was evidently gratified at the alteration in his position, alluded to in paragraph 91 of last year's report, and had no suggestions to offer by which it could be further improved. The regret expressed by His Highness at Major Powlett's transfer to another appointment was, I think, genuine, and showed the confidence he had felt in that officer's judicious administration.

148. I was glad to notice an improvement in the relations between the Maharao and Pundit Moti Lal, who is now admitted to interviews with His Highness, and has evidently to some extent won his confidence.

149. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 16th September 1879, but died on the 4th November of croup after a very short illness.

150. The finances of the State are prosperous, and the liquidation of debt progresses steadily. The question of compensation for the abolition of State dues on salt is still under consideration.

151. The apparent increase in "Other crimes," noticed in paragraph 95 of last year's report, has been explained by the Political Agent as due not so much to an actual increase of crime as to more careful system of reporting offences throughout the districts. Most of these were of a petty nature, and in the large total of 779 were erroneously included 135 cases of death from natural causes.

152. There has been a marked decrease this year in the number and importance of dacoities, which the Political Agent attributes to the improved police organization introduced by his predecessor. Cattle thefts must of course continue so long as the system described by the Political Agent continues, but the losses suffered cannot be very heavy, or the practice would cease.

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152. There has been a marked decrease this year in the number and importance of dacoities, which the Political Agent attributes to the improved police organization introduced by his predecessor. Cattle thefts must of course continue so long as the system described by the Political Agent continues, but the losses suffered cannot be very heavy, or the practice would cease.

153. The death of the Maharaja of Indurgurb and the succession of a minor, Sher Sing, son of the Thakoor of Chapoli, will give an opportunity of freeing this Kotri from its liabilities. These, as at present ascertained, amount to nearly four lakhs of rupees, but can probably be reduced on scrutiny to half that sum. The revenue amounts to about Rupees 90,000, of which Rupees 30,000 are devoted to the payment of tribute and its arrears to the Kotah Durbar under an arrangement with a native banker, which the Political Agent hopes to be able to terminate during the present year, substituting for it a loan covering the total amount of liabilities and repayable by fixed annual instalments. The young Maharaja is seven years old, and will in due time be sent to the Mayo College.

154. The debts of the Balwan Kotri, in which also a succession has taken place during the past year, are stated to be about Rupees 9,000, the greater portion of which sum is due to the Kotah Durbar for arrears of tribute. The Kamdar, Konwur Lal, referred to in paragraph 97 of last year's report, has managed the affairs of the Kotri with prudence, and as the debts do not exceed one year's income, and there was a surplus of about Rupees 1,500 over expenditure, it will not be long, I hope, before the estate is freed from embarrassment.

155. The unsatisfactory state of affairs at Khatoli has resulted at the express desire of the Kotah Durbar in villages yielding Rupees 10,000 per annum being placed under the management of the eldest son of the present Maharaja, the accounts between him and his father being subjected to examination by the Political Agent and the Council. The Maharaja protested against this arrangement, but I saw no reason to interfere with the action of the Durbar.

JHALLAWAR.

156. Circumstances to which it is unnecessary here to refer, necessitated the appointment of another guardian to the young Chief, and Lieutenant Rundall has been selected for the post. I am glad to learn from the Political Superintendent that the Maharaj Rana does credit to the training he receives at the Mayo College, and that Dhabai Hur Lal, the native guardian, has performed his duties with zeal and fidelity. I have requested the Political Superintendent to submit a detailed report on the miscalculation of the Maharaj

Rana's age to which he alludes, and shall then submit the question, which is of some importance, for the orders of Government.

157. In the course of my visit to Jhalra Patan, I had an opportunity of meeting the Members of the State Council, who, I am glad to say, continue to work together. During the year the revision of the rules governing civil and criminal procedure, alluded to in paragraph 109 of last year's report, has been completed, and a set of rules for the guidance of revenue and pergunnah officials has also been drawn up. The State is much indebted to Captain Robertson for his valuable assistance in their preparation.

158. The improvement in the jail accommodation is satisfactory: under the new arrangement the cooking for the whole of the prisoners is done by a few men instead of each man preparing his own food.

159. The Manotidari system is undoubtedly open to abuse, but its discussion may conveniently be postponed till the close of the settlement operations now in progress.

160. The estimated cost of the survey settlement, *viz.*, Rupees 1,60,000, appears moderate, and has been submitted to Government for sanction. The terms of this settlement will require careful definition, especially in regard to the system of giving villages in contract, the tendency of which might be either to convert the patels, by whom the contracts would chiefly be taken up, into zemindars, or to lead to an undue enhancement of rates on the expiry of the contract according as the settlement is or is not made for a term of years.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY.

161. The bad seasons of 1877 and 1878 entailed a serious loss of revenue on the State, and as mentioned in paragraph 126 of last year's report, the financial condition was far from satisfactory. The instalments and interests due on the balance of the Government loan granted in 1874 remained unpaid for two years, advances had to be procured from the State Treasurer, and at the commencement of the present year the liabilities amounted to very nearly eight lakhs of rupees.

162. To place the State in a position to discharge the liabilities incurred to Native bankers, the Government of India consented to advance a further sum of Rupees 3,40,000, bringing the debt due to Government up to a total

sum of Rupees 6,83,824-15-8 on the 1st April 1880. It has been arranged that one lakh of rupees, in addition to the interest accruing on the principal during the year, shall be repaid annually, the whole debt being thus liquidated by the end of 1886-87. In years of ordinary prosperity there should be no difficulty in providing these instalments, as they have been fixed with reference to the average realisations of the past five years, in which period there were two unusually bad harvests.

163. The vacancy in the State Council caused by the death of Hurdeo Sing has been filled by the nomination of Lalu Luchman Sing, an official of zeal and intelligence, and the Political Agent reports very favorably of the work done by him and the other Members.

164. During the past year the young Chief was married to the daughter of Shahzada Sheodeo Sing, grandson of Maharaja Runjeet Sing of Lahore. His education progresses very satisfactorily, and he created a very favorable impression on all with whom he came in contact on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Dholepoor in December last.

165. Lieutenant-Colonel Dennehy and the Council deserve much credit for the pains bestowed by them in enquiring into the grants of hereditary stipends to maafidars, resulting in a considerable diminution of the charges under this head.

166. The receipts during the year under review amounted to Rupees 9,82,901-6-8 and the expenditure to Rupees 9,31,525-3-6, including a sum of Rupees 1,68,015 towards repayment of debt. The estimates for the present year show receipts to the amount of Rupees 9,82,891, with an expenditure, exclusive of instalments aggregating about Rupees 1,35,000, of Rupees 7,00,300.

167. The police are reported to have worked better this year, but there is still a want of energy in the detection and pursuit of cattle-lifters. The Political Agent gives two instances in which the Rana himself was able to bring offenders to justice.

STATES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN CHIEFS.

MERYWAR AGENCY.

Oodeypoor.

168. The Maharana continues to devote himself earnestly to the administration of his State, which cannot fail to

benefit by his active personal supervision of affairs and practical acquaintance with the wants of his people.

169. The cordial relations established by Major Cadell, V.C., with the Maharana have been preserved by his successor, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter, whose tact and experience will, I anticipate, prove of much service to His Highness. In the course of the tour described by the Political Agent, the Maharana twice visited Ajmere, where I had frequent opportunities of conversing with him on matters of interest connected with his State.

170. I am hopeful that much good will result from the renewal of friendly intercourse between the long estranged houses of Oodeypoor and Jodhpoor referred to in the Political Agent's report. One of the administrative difficulties to be met with in Rajpootana is the discovery of a remedy for the evils caused by break of jurisdiction on the borders of conterminous States; where the Chiefs are rightly or wrongly supposed not to be on good terms, there is necessarily considerable friction between the border officials, and vexatious interruptions to the course of justice are of frequent occurrence; on this account alone, if on no other, the friendliness induced by the personal intercourse of the heads of two States hitherto supposed to be at variance, is to be welcomed as tending to a greater cordiality on the part of their respective officials. Considering the hostility so frequently shown by the nobles of Meywar to their suzerain in past years, it is gratifying to notice the improved relations now existing between them; it may yet take time before all consent to the reforms which the Maharana is anxious to introduce, but one good effect of their acceptance by a portion of the principal nobles is that the others have learnt to be more careful in the exercise of their rights, lest the Maharana should find in abuses a valid excuse for depriving them of their privileges, and it is much to be preferred that a settlement of such questions should be effected without our intervention, the history of which in any case at least is not encouraging.

171. I can fully endorse, from my personal acquaintance with the late Rao of Bedla, the tribute which Lieutenant-Colonel Walter pays to his memory. His tact and intimate acquaintance with Meywar affairs were on many occasions

of service to myself, as they always had been to other officers holding the appointment of Political Agent, Meywar.

172. Satisfactory progress has been made by Mr. Wiogate with the settlement in spite of the difficulties experienced in commencing operations and in procuring Améens. Since the receipt of the Political Agent's report, it has been represented to me by the Durbar that the impost alluded to in paragraph 45 is not confined to salt, but has been levied from time immemorial on every hundred head of bullocks irrespective of their freight in return for protection while crossing the Desuri Pass. I have therefore suggested to the Commissioner of Inland Customs that it would be inexpedient to interfere with the Thakoor's rights in this respect. The question of the rate of exchange at which the Oodeypoor rupee should be accepted, alluded to in the concluding portion of paragraph 47 of the Political Agent's report, has been satisfactorily settled. The statement made in paragraph 48 of the Political Agent's report that salt being dearer than the best food-grains can only now be purchased as a luxury, is obviously open to the remark that salt being used as a condiment is necessarily purchased in much smaller quantities than the food with which it is eaten. The comparison therefore hardly holds good.

173. Owing to the Maharana's energy, the Courts are making progress in dealing with cases, but I regret to notice the frequency with which the crime of murder is committed. The case of suttee, alluded to by the Political Agent, was reported to the Government of India, and the action of the Durbar has been approved by His Excellency in Council. It is satisfactory to record the almost total disappearance of suttee in a country where twenty years ago it was by no means uncommon, and the assistance given in the case by the Thakoor of Bednore is in marked contrast to the remonstrances made by the Meywar nobles some years ago against the infliction of exemplary punishment for this crime.

174. Although the year has been more healthy than the preceding one, there has been no improvement in the jail death-rate, and the sanitary condition of the unsuitable buildings in which prisoners are lodged is deserving of the earnest attention of the Durbar. The departure on promotion to a better appointment of Dr. Beatson, who had made himself popular with all classes, is to be regretted, but I hope

that before long a European successor may be sent. It would, I fear, be useless to expect any spread of vaccination or growth of our medical institutions in Native States without the stimulus of European supervision, and the presence of an English medical officer is on this account highly desirable.

Frequent, and the warning which I have addressed to the Durbars against permitting crimes of violence to pass unpunished and the jealousy of local officials to impede the course of justice will, I hope, not be without effect.

186. The Bickaneer Durbar has not been as remiss as the Political Agent supposes in its enquiries into the insult offered to him by the villagers of Raburi. Several of the persons implicated have been arrested, and I hope shortly to be able to submit a report on the result of the investigation into the case.

187. I am aware that the administration of justice has always been a weak point at Jeypoor, but I trust that the Maharaja, who has done so much for the welfare of his subjects in other respects, may not lose sight of this essential element of good government.

188. The case of robbery of a rural messenger, alluded to in paragraph 33 of the Political Agent's report, has led to a correspondence between him and the Durbar on the subject of the latter's responsibility for the due protection of these

establishment of these Courts was intended to check. The condition of the Jowas estate is very satisfactory as compared with that described in former reports, and Colonel Blair deserves much credit for the careful attention bestowed by him on its affairs.

DUNGARPOOR.

178. It is to be hoped that in future more trustworthy returns of the financial condition of this State may be supplied by the Durbar. The Chief is readily amenable to advice, and with the assistance of the Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, there should be no difficulty in introducing such reforms as are needed to place the finances on a satisfactory footing.

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172. Satisfactory progress has been made by Mr. Wingate with the settlement in spite of the difficulties experienced in commencing operations and in procuring Améens. Since the receipt of the Political Agent's report, it has been represented to me by the Durbar that the impost alluded to in paragraph 45 is not confined to salt, but has been levied from time immemorial on every hundred head of bullocks irrespective of their freight in return for protection while crossing the Desuri Pass. I have therefore suggested to the Commissioner of Inland Customs that it would be inexpedient to interfere with the Thakoor's rights in this respect. The question of the rate of exchange at which the Oodeypoor rupee should be accepted, alluded to in the concluding portion of paragraph 47 of the Political Agent's report, has been satisfactorily settled. The statement made in paragraph 48 of the Political Agent's report that salt being dearer than the best food-grains can only now be purchased as a luxury, is obviously open to the remark that salt being used as a condiment is necessarily purchased in much smaller quantities than the food with which it is eaten. The comparison therefore hardly holds good.

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Government on Kerowlee affairs, and need not refer to them more particularly in this place.

LAWA.

196. The arrangements for the management of the estate have worked so well that from my personal recollection of the Thakoor's weakness of character, I should feel disinclined to disturb them without ample proof of his fitness to carry on his own affairs unassisted. I have therefore deferred taking any action on the Political Agent's suggestion till I shall have had an opportunity of discussing the subject with him personally.

WESTERN RAJPOOTANA STATE AGENCY.

197. Owing to the changes that have taken place during the year, both in the office of Political Agent, which is now united to the command of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, and in its incumbents, the report on this Agency is necessarily not as full as usual, and the Political Agent has intentionally omitted a reference to several subjects regarding which he feels that a longer experience than he has had is necessary to enable him to write with confidence.

JODHPUR.

198. The administration has remained in the same hands as last year: this of itself is an improvement on the previous system of capricious dismissal from office, and I have every hope that the Maharaja, who has repeatedly expressed to me his confidence in his present advisers, will not readily consent to their being displaced in favor of others more capable perhaps, but less honest than they are. It cannot be denied that the administration of Marwar lacks strength, but this proceeds in a great measure from the kindly disposition of the Maharaja, and his aversion from harshness even against those who take advantage of his weakness.

199. I learn from the Political Agent that the returns of income and expenditure supplied last year were merely estimates: the figures now given by him, which represent the actuals for the same period, do not show so large an amount to have been available for the reduction of debt as I had supposed, but still an effort is being made in this direction, and the income has considerably exceeded the expenditure.

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200. At Jodhpoor, as at Jeypoor, justice is not easily or, I fear, cheaply obtainable, partly no doubt in consequence of the loose system of administration prevailing more or less in every Native State, and the consequent vexatious delays to which suitors are subjected, but partly also, I believe, owing to the practical immunity from legal processes enjoyed by the more powerful and favored classes of the community—a fear of offending whom is often a bar to impartial action on the part of the officials.

201. The attack on the rebel village of Panehota has been fully reported to Government, and needs no comment here beyond an expression of my belief that it has produced an excellent effect throughout the surrounding country. Some of the Meenas dispersed by this attack have since come in and been settled down on land at some distance from their former village, and where they will not have the means of proving so troublesome again, and others no doubt will henceforth follow their example.

202. The settlement of the claims of the Pachbuddra money-lenders against the salt-workers was a task of considerable difficulty owing to the number of years over which transactions between them had been spread and the intricacy of the accounts. The Committee appointed by the Maharaja made an award to the money-lenders, which was finally fixed in communication with the customs authorities at Rupees 4,27,047, and certain conditions providing for the discharge of the liabilities of the debtors by the Commissioner of Inland Customs were laid down by the Government of India. The unsatisfactory part of the settlement consisted in the discovery that illegal gratifications had been received by some Members of the Committee, but on the matter being brought to the notice of the Maharaja, he insisted on the refund of these sums.

203. Another question connected with the transfer of Pachbuddra has arisen, viz., that of compensation to the Jaghirdars of Mullani for their rights which admittedly existed prior to our lease of the Dariba, but were lost sight of in the course of the negotiation. It appears to me that this compensation is properly payable by the Durbar with which the Political Agent is in communication on the subject, but, if necessary, a report will be submitted to Government.

204. In the course of my march I met the Commissioner of Inland Customs at Pachbuddra, and had an

opportunity of discussing with him several minor matters of interest in connection with the distribution of salt.

MULLANI

205. On my march to Jeysulmere I passed through Jessol and the northern part of Mullani, and met most of the principal jaghiredars. My interviews with them showed me how numerous the disputes about land are, and I agree with the Political Agent that it will be necessary to make some special arrangement for settling these. I was much struck with the influence which the Hakim Ram Das appeared to possess over all classes, and to this may be attributed the freedom from the serious crime which has of late years been conspicuous in what was previously a very unsettled and lawless part of the country. The good effected by one man's personal character is more or less temporary, and I cannot but regard it as important that the land disputes should be set at rest during his incumbency of office, for on his removal or death they might lead to a revival of the former disorders. The Amcees sent by the Political Agent to survey the lands in dispute was deputed with my permission, when he has fairly started the work, it will, I think, be necessary to apply to Government for a special officer, but I shall be in a better position to judge of this when the Political Agent has paid his cold weather visit to Mullani.

SEROHI.

206. The condition of this small State has been far from satisfactory during the past year, as there has been a good deal of soreness and bad feeling between the Rao and his Thakoors, which showed itself in an outbreak on the part of the Bajawats of Jharoli. The circumstances of this case are already before the Government of India, and I need only add here that the differences between them, the Durhar, and Tej Sing, have lately been amicably settled through the mediation of the Political Agent, and that no further serious difficulty need be anticipated.

207. I regret that I cannot write as hopefully regarding the outlawed Thakoor of Rewara: all attempts to capture him and his band have failed, and though exaggerated ideas of his capability for mischief and of the damage actually done by him have prevailed, his example has undoubtedly encouraged the commission of a good deal of petty

depredation in Serohi. The Durbar is very anxious to put an end to the uneasiness caused by his outlawry, and the expense which it entails upon the Rao in maintaining additional troops supplies a powerful motive for rigorous action now rendered easier by the termination of the Bajawat dispute.

JEYSULMERE.

208. I marched to Jeysumere, arriving there on the 5th of November, and met with a cordial welcome from the Maharawal. The numbers of ruined houses in every village I passed through were a striking proof of the general poverty of the country, but notwithstanding its dreary appearance at that season, a good deal of cultivation goes on in the rains, and when these fail, the inhabitants suffer less than might be supposed, for on the first approach of scarcity they migrate with their flocks and herds to Sind.

209. The Maharawal, though nominally assisted by a very intelligent Dewan, Nath Mull, practically manages all his affairs himself. The State is very poor, and the strictest economy is necessary to balance the income and expenditure.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY.

BOONDER.

210. The Maharao Raja, though perhaps somewhat more feeble than he was last year, is still capable of taking a keen interest in all that goes on. I paid him a short visit when on my way from Kotah and Jhalra Patan, and was much pleased with the nice manners of his three sons, and with the accounts I heard of the pains bestowed on their education.

213. The new copper coinage has been introduced under the auspices of the Kamdar, Gunga Sahai, and the coins are named after him—this fact may be taken as an indication that the Chief is disposed to entrust more power to the Kamdar than formerly.

TONK.

214. I regret that I cannot report more favorably this year on the condition of this State. The re-appointment of Sahibzada Oobaidullah Khan, C.S.I., as Minister is undoubtedly a guarantee that its affairs will receive more careful attention than has been paid to them since his resignation in 1874, but the difficulties of his position are considerable owing to the factious jealousy of the Nawab's numerous kinsmen, and it would not surprise me to hear that he has been unable to surmount them.

215. The financial position of the State is even more unsatisfactory than it was described to be in last year's report, the deficit amounted to Rupees 1,45,000, and I was disappointed to find on meeting the Nawab at Deoleo in January last, that the estimates prepared under his orders were misleading, and far from representing the true state of the case. The Political Agent's recent visit to Tonk and examination of the accounts shows that the deficit will probably amount to Rupees 90,000, while the debts fall little short of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. The reforms voluntarily promised by the Nawab have not been carried out, and the schemes of retrenchment which were to have diminished the expenditure by $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees have only resulted in a saving of about Rupees 8,000. Compared with the annual revenue of the State, the debts are not excessive, but the Nawab's weakness of character and imprudent generosity to unworthy favorites must always, I fear, prove an obstacle to the introduction of an efficient check on the expenditure. I propose, however, instructing the Political Agent to spend more time at Tonk than he has hitherto done, so that he may be in a better position to advise and encourage the Minister in his endeavours to carry out projected retrenchments.

216. The Political Agent will be instructed to report more fully on the enhancement of the customs referred to in paragraphs 20 and 25 of his report.

217. The conversion of an infantry regiment into Sebundi has been ordered nominally in the interests of

economy, but the method of paying these men by allotments on the surplus income derived from fines and nuzzerana, which is estimated at a fixed sum in each pergunnah, is obviously open to objection, and can only lead to abuses on the part of the officials by whom this extra sum has to be made good.

The strike of the cultivators, alluded to in paragraph 170 of last year's report, has, as I anticipated, resulted in a considerable financial loss to the Durbar, but fortunately the question has been amicably settled.

SHAHPOORA.

218. This State continues to be well and economically administered by its Chief. During the nine years which have elapsed since he was entrusted with its management, the income has arisen from Rupees 1,70,000 to Rupees 3,21,131.

219. The occurrence of a case of murder in the Phoolia Pergunnah afforded an opportunity for defining the procedure to be adopted in regard to capital offences, and with the approval of the Government of India, it has been laid down that following the practice observed in the estates of the mediatized Chiefs in Central India, such trial shall be held by the Chief, and the proceedings forwarded through the Agent to the Governor-General for confirmation by the Government of India.

MEENA KHERAR.

220. The restless feeling alluded to by the Agent seems to have arisen from a mistaken impression. The Meywar Durbar intended to use severe measures to procure the apprehension of the men mentioned in paragraph 137 as having deserted from the Deolee on its being ordered on active service. The feeling, however, re-assured by the Hakin of Jehol, and excitement subsided. It was again revived by a large body of Ghilzais had entered the Kherar. There was of course no trouble which probably arose from the fact of Gwalior being abroad at the time, and the feeling has now quite disappeared.

ULWUR AGENCY.

221. I am glad to be able to write this year of the Maharao Raja in favorable terms. With all his love of outdoor amusements, which I should be the last to discourage, he has commenced to attend punctually to business, interests himself in everything connected with the management of his State, and has shown himself considerate in his dealings with the people by postponing for a year the demand for arrears of revenue due on account of the two previous bad seasons.

222. Although the outturn of the barvests was not as favorable as was at one time anticipated, prices improved considerably, and have now nearly regained the position they held before the famine of 1877, the fact that the State has been able to discharge the whole of its liabilities to Government on account of this famine; and further to subscribe a sum of two lakhs to the recent Government loan is a convincing proof of the rapidity with which under good administration it can recover from the effects of even such severe and prolonged distress as that which visited it in 1877-78. The return of prosperity is evidenced in another way by the large diminution, both in the number and in the importance of offences recorded in this year's returns.

223. With regard to the difficulty pointed out by Major Law in paragraph 18 of his report in tracing home to the real offenders cases of placing stones and other obstructions on the line, I have little doubt that if the Railway and Durbar police worked harmoniously better results would follow, and when representations were made to me by the Superintendent, Rajpootana State Railway Police, of want of co-operation on the part of the Durbar police, I instructed the Political Agents, Ulwur and Eastern Rajpootana States, to draw up, in consultation with the Durbars and the Superintendent, a set of rules calculated to remedy the evils brought to notice. These rules, when drafted, will be submitted to Government.

224. The opening of a British Post Office in a Native State without any reference to the Political authorities appeared to me so liable to arouse the opposition of the Durbar that I addressed the Director-General on the subject, and found that he agreed in this opinion. As the Ulwur Durbar showed no disposition to withdraw its protest against the

introduction of our system at Khairthal, at my recommendation the Office there was closed.

225. Nimrana affairs are economically administered by the Manager appointed by the Political Agent, and there is a considerable surplus towards the repayment of debt.

226. I did not consider it necessary to trouble the Government of India with a reference on the question raised in paragraph 36 of the Political Agent's report, as it does not seem to press for a settlement, and cases between Nimrana and other States are so rare that there should be no difficulty in dealing with them as they arise, especially as the estate is now under the Political Agent's control.

SOOJANGURH ASSISTANCY.

227. The condition in which I found the administration of Bickaneer on my visit there in February last has been fully reported to Government, and need not be referred to at length here. A considerable amount of dissatisfaction with the existing state of things had for some years prevailed throughout Bickaneer, and this was evidenced by the numerous petitions which reached both myself and the Government of India. The principal cause for this was to be found in the influence acquired by one Buksheo Ram Gola over both the late and the present Chief, which enabled him to exercise almost uncontrolled power and abuse it unscrupulously. On my arrival at Bickaneer I found that the report of this man's misconduct had been by no means exaggerated, and that the first measure of reform must be his removal from power. To this the Maharaja assented, and further engaged not to re-employ him. The establishment of regular Courts of Justice with simple rules of procedure, the abolition of the system of farming out pergunnahs, and the appointment of Tehsildars with salaries and regularly defined powers were much needed—measures of administrative improvement which the Maharaja adopted at my suggestion. The Maharaja is, I think, sincerely anxious to place his administration on a better footing, and I hope that my visit may not have been without good effect.

228. There is some reason to fear that a good deal of salt is clandestinely exported from Bickaneer, and the attention of the Durbar has been drawn to the necessity for putting a stop to this breach of the Salt Agreement.

229. The settlement of the dispute regarding the kunds or reservoirs in the bed of the Ghaggar river, referred to in paragraph 7 of Captain Martelli's report, was effected at considerable personal inconvenience to him and the Deputy Commissioner of Sirsa at a trying season of the year, and both officers deserved credit for the pains taken by them to settle it.

230. The instigator of the case of samadh, mentioned in paragraph 8 of Captain Martelli's report, ono Jussunath Sidh, has, I am glad to say, been arrested and punished by the Durbar, and this is the more satisfactory as he had on previous occasions successfully defied its authority.

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226. I did not consider it necessary to trouble the Government of India with a reference on the question raised in paragraph 36 of the Political Agent's report, as it does not seem to press for a settlement, and cases between Nimrana and other States are so rare that there should be no difficulty in dealing with them as they arise, especially as the estate is now under the Political Agent's control.

SOOJANGURH ASSISTANCY.

227. The condition in which I found the administration of Bikaner on my visit there in February last has been fully reported to Government, and need not be referred to at length here. A considerable amount of dissatisfaction with the existing state of things had for some years prevailed throughout Bikaner, and this was evidenced by the numerous petitions which reached both myself and the Government of India. The principal cause for this was to be found in the influence acquired by one Bukshee Ram Gola over both the late and the present Chief, which enabled him to exercise almost uncontrolled power and abuse it unscrupulously. On my arrival at Bikaner I found that the report of this man's misconduct had been by no means exaggerated, and that the first measure of reform must be his removal from power. To this the Maharaja assented, and further engaged not to re-employ him. The establishment of regular Courts of Justice with simple rules of procedure, the abolition of the system of farming out pergunnahs, and the appointment of Tehsildars with salaries and regularly defined powers were much needed—measures of administrative improvement which the Maharaja adopted at my suggestion. The Maharaja is, I think, sincerely anxious to place his administration on a better footing, and I hope that my visit may not have been without good effect.

228. There is some reason to fear that a good deal of salt is clandestinely exported from Bikaner, and the attention of the Durbar has been drawn to the necessity for putting a stop to this breach of the Salt Agreement.

districts, and their vicinity to foreign territory, renders the arrest of dacoits no easy matter under these circumstances.

There has, I regret to state, been an increase in the number of cattle robbed; this class of offence occurs principally in the Kishengunge pergunnah on the eastern border. I have lately visited this district, and have arranged for the establishment of some additional police posts, which may, I hope, tend to check cattle theft, but a large portion of the pergunnah consists of jungle tracts sparsely populated, which are used as grazing grounds, and the villagers have an unfortunate and old established custom of letting their buffaloes loose in the jungle at night to graze, as they consider it increases the supply of milk; this, of course, affords great facilities to cattle-lifters, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that the villagers get their buffaloes carried off by the Goojars and Abirs of the adjacent Indore districts.

The improved police organization, referred to by Major Powlett in his report, has been a great success. The active and intelligent Superintendent and police posts were carefully placed in the several pergunnahs, and the sepoy of three of the regular regiments were distributed in the districts for police work; this not only enabled the number of posts to be increased, but the men being properly armed, they were in a position to cope with the strong bands of dacoits which formerly committed the numerous daring robberies in the Kotah districts, and the absence of such dacoities is doubtless due to these judicious arrangements.

14. *Public Works.*—Mr. Miles has continued in charge of the public works; his report accompanies this. It shows that much progress has been made, and the results are, I think, very creditable to him, especially considering the difficulties in regard to labor which he has had to overcome, and the extended area comprised within his charge consisting of the Kotah and Jhallawar public works combined; the work carried out under his superintendence, so far as it has come under my notice, appears to be good and substantial, and his active habits and tact in dealing with native officials are of great advantage in a post such as he now holds.

Roads.—Under the head of Communications the most important works are the Jhalra Patan and Bara roads, on both of which good progress has been made—with the approval of the Council an additional grant of Rupees 30,000 was made to the allotment for the first mentioned work, to enable the Executive Engineer to keep on the labor gangs (which once dispersed cannot easily be collected again), and to stack kunkur for consolidation during the rainy season. Mr. Miles is hopeful that the road will now be completed during next cold season.

I lately inspected the Bara road, which is approaching completion; it will prove a great benefit to the Kotah people, and is already much used for the grain traffic from the eastward; a causeway is much needed over the Kali Sindh, as the bed of the river is a mass of boulders and is quite impracticable for carts; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the trial section of the causeway, referred to by Mr. Miles, will prove a success.

11. *Grain advances.*—The system of grain advances was fully explained in last year's report, it appears to answer well, and affords great assistance to the poorer cultivators.

The total amount advanced during last three years is noted in the margin; the steady decrease is satisfactory, as showing that the cultivators are better off and less in need of State assistance to enable them to sow their crops.

12. *Courts.*—The Appellate Court has continued in the hands of Saiyad Jafar Hussien, who has done very well; he has also still charge of the kotris, and shows much tact and judgment in dealing with the affairs of these small chiefships.

There is nothing calling for special remark in regard to the Appellate and Civil Courts, and the amount of work performed by them is much the same as last year.

13. *Police.*—The statement in the margin shows the offences committed during the year 1879-80, the total number is less than last year, being 1,003 against 1,286, the decrease is principally in minor offences entered as "Other crimes," which amount to 424 in place of 779 as in the previous year. There has been a slight increase of three in the number of dacoities, which amount to thirty-one in the year under report, but the cases, with few exceptions, are of a very petty nature, and the value of property robbed

Offence	Number
Homicide	5
Robbery	31
{ Dacoity	40
{ Other	96
Theft	258
{ Cattle	26
{ Other	3
Suicide	1
Poisoning	15
{ Thuggee	6
{ Other	29
Orerious hurt	8
Buying or disposing of persons	15
Abduction	6
Causing miscarriage	41
Escape from custody	424
Possession of counterfeit coin	1,003
Buying or disposing stolen property	
Other crimes	
Total	1,003

amounts to only Rupees 2,451-6-9, as compared with Rupees 15,143-12-3 in the previous year: this result is very satisfactory, as showing that the heavy class of dacoities which formerly prevailed have been effectually checked by the new police arrangements, and as the latter continue to improve, it may be hoped that petty dacoities will also decrease; the percentage of property recovered is 3.30. Of the thirty-one dacoities, eight were on houses in villages; this shows a marked improvement, as there were fifteen such offences last year.

Major Powlett has remarked that villagers do not show any increased zeal in resisting dacoits, and it is especially the case in regard to the small outlying hamlets in wild jungle tracts on the borders of Kotah territory, this fact renders it very difficult to put a stop to petty dacoities notwithstanding the increase in the number of police posts—seven dacoits were brought to trial and convicted, it is to be regretted that the number is so small, but nearly all the dacoities took place in the border pergunnahs: and the difficult nature of the ground in these

districts, and their vicinity to foreign territory, renders the arrest of dacoits no easy matter under these circumstances.

There has, I regret to state, been an increase in the number of cattle robbed; this class of offence occurs principally in the Kishengunge pergunnah on the eastern border. I have lately visited this district, and have arranged for the establishment of some additional police posts, which may, I hope, tend to check cattle theft, but a large portion of the pergunnah consists of jungle tracts sparsely populated, which are used as grazing established custom to graze, as they afford great facility that the villagers get their buffaloes carried off by the Goojars and Ahirs of the adjacent Indore districts.

The improved police organization, referred to by Major Powlett in his report last year, has worked well. An active and intelligent Superintendent of Police was appointed, thannahs and police posts were carefully fixed according to the requirements of the several pergunnahs, and the sepoy of three of the regular regiments were distributed in the districts for police work; this not only enabled the number of posts to be increased, but the men being properly armed, they were in a position to cope with the strong bands of dacoits which formerly committed the numerous daring robberies in the Kotah districts, and the absence of such dacoities is doubtless due to these judicious arrangements.

14. *Public Works.*—Mr. Miles has continued in charge of the public works; his report accompanies this. It shows that much progress has been made, and the results are, I think, very creditable to him, especially considering the difficulties in regard to labor which he has had to overcome, and the extended area comprised within his charge consisting of the Kotah and Jhallawar public works combined; the work carried out under his superintendence, so far as it has come under my notice, appears to be good and substantial, and his active habits and tact in dealing with native officials are of great advantage in a post such as he now holds.

Roads.—Under the head of Communications the most important works are the Jhalra Patan and Bara roads, on both of which good progress has been made—with the approval of the Council an additional grant of Rupees 30,000 was made to the allotment for the first mentioned work, to enable the Executive Engineer to keep on the labor gangs (which once dispersed cannot easily be collected again), and to stack kunkur for consolidation during the rainy season. Mr. Miles is hopeful that the road will now be completed during next cold season.

I lately inspected the Bara road, which is approaching completion; it will prove a great benefit to the Kotah people, and is already much used for the grain traffic from the eastward; a causeway is much needed over the Kali Sindh, as the bed of the river is a mass of boulders and is quite impracticable for carts; it is to be hoped, therefore, that the trial section of the causeway, referred to by Mr. Miles, will prove a success.

The Amarnawas road leads to one of the Maharaja's favorite summer residences, and has now been completed in a very satisfactory way. Mr. Miles explains the cause of the additional expenditure which had to be incurred on this work.

The city and suburban roads are kept up in good order, and are much appreciated by His Highness the Maharaja, who continues to take carriage exercise very regularly.

Buildings.—Under the head of Buildings, the most important work is the new jail, which is being very rapidly constructed, and it will, I hope, be sufficiently advanced to allow of the prisoners being moved into it at the commencement of the rains, as the buildings in the old jail are in a very tumble-down state. Another important work is the Kotah house at the Mayo College, but this is not included in Mr. Miles' report, as it is being constructed by the Executive Engineer, Ajmere. Rupees 10,000 were allotted this year for the building which is estimated to cost Rupees 57,000.

Irrigation.—No original irrigation works have been taken in hand as yet, but over Rupees 12,000 were expended in repairing old bunds. It is proposed to allot a larger sum next financial year for this important branch of public works, and to appoint a special Overseer to examine and report on favorable sites and prepare estimates.

The steam-lantern continues to work well, and is frequently used by His Highness the Maharaja for pleasure trips on the river.

New stables and coach-houses are much needed at Kotah, and a sum will be allotted for the construction of these buildings next financial year.

The percentage of cost of establishment is much less than last year, being 6.05 as compared with 9.65.

A tabular statement of expenditure on public works is attached to Mr. Miles' report.

15. *Gardens.*—Having only lately been relieved of the Harawtee Agency work, I have not as yet had time to look to the improvement of the numerous Raj gardens, but I hope to be able to take the matter in hand shortly.

16. *Ambar.*—The plan introduced by Major Powlett of placing this department under one official works well and economically.

17. *Stables.*—The stable accommodation is at present very bad, but the matter will now be taken in hand, and proper stables and coach-houses constructed after the rains; a few good horses, which were much required, were purchased during the year, and some new carriages will also be procured to take the place of old and worn-out vehicles.

18. *The Jail.*—The new jail will, I hope, shortly be ready, as the old buildings in the city have always been unhealthy; the death-rate was somewhat less during the year under report, being 91 in place of 110 per thousand.

The sentenced prisoners varied in number from 170 to 347, the great difference was caused by the large number released on the Maharaja's birthday, and also on the occasion of a son being born to His Highness.

19. *Education.*—The City school gets on fairly well; 242 boys are borne on the register, and the daily average attendance was 165.

20. *Medical.*—Surgeon A. Adams was in charge of the Kotah and Jhallawar Agencies and dispensaries during the year under report.

Hospital Assistant Kaniya Lall as usual performed his duties in connection with the two dispensaries in Kotah territory and the jail hospital most satisfactorily; the general health of the people in the city and districts was good, and the malarial fever after the rains was less severe than usual.

21. *The Kotries.*—The Maharaja of Indurgurh, the Chief of the principal kotri, died in November last, and was succeeded by a collateral relative, a son of the Thakoor of Chapole, whom the late Maharaja adopted just before his death; the affairs were left in a bad state and hampered with debts, but the young Chief being under seven years of age, the long minority will afford opportunity for the introduction of reforms in the administration and the liquidation of the debts.

The Chief of Bulwan, a very small kotri, died in March last; he had no son, and failed to adopt one before his death; he has been succeeded by a nephew, by name Gagan Sal, aged twenty-eight years, who appears to be an intelligent young man. The new Chief very wisely purposes to keep on the Kamdar.

Konwar Lal, referred to in last year's report, who has done very well, and has reduced the expenditure, so as to leave a margin for the liquidation of the debts.

Konwar Lal has also managed affairs well at Antarda, another small kotri, whose Chief is a minor.

In Khatoli, a small kotri adjoining Indurgurh, things are in an unsatisfactory state, and last year certain villages had to be put under the eldest son, to ensure regular payment of the tribute money; the Chief expresses himself desirous of liquidating his debts, but he is a very old man, some seventy-four years of age, and he unfortunately quarrels with his eldest son instead of obtaining from him the aid which the latter is well capable of giving. During a visit which I paid to Khatoli in the cold season, I endeavoured to smooth down matters, but, I am afraid, with only very partial success.

22. *Rainfall and crops.*—The rainfall was plentiful, but not altogether favorable, for during July there was scarcely any rain, so that the crops were checked and weakened, and were consequently somewhat damaged by the very heavy rains in August; the jowar was, however, fairly good, and was calculated as being a 14-anna crop. Cotton was universally damaged by early frosts, and only about a half crop was realized.

The rubbee crops were abundant, especially gram; wheat was a little light in sample owing to the absence of the cold weather rain, and the sudden and early setting in of the hot weather; this latter cause also damaged the opium crop, and the outturn was less than anticipated.

14	Judicial ..	Court of Appeal .. Civil Courts .. Criminal Court .. Establishment of Police. Thannas .. Stamps ..	5,694 0 0 4,095 0 0 3,940 0 0 13,352 0 0 10,820 0 0 1,000 0 0 5,804 0 0	5,694 10 0 4,093 4 3 3,940 11 4 13,120 16 9 10,517 1 7 807 1 6 5,670 13 0	5,138 0 0 4,095 0 0 3,940 0 0 13,352 0 0 14,929 0 0 700 0 0 6,604 0 0
15	Army ..	Office establish- ment. Artillery .. Fort Harrison .. Regular Cavalry .. Irregular do. .. Regular Infantry .. Irregular do.	20,836 0 0 24,535 7 0 71,444 0 0 30,516 0 0 66,125 4 0 1,21,971 4 0 5,105 11 0	21,119 8 0 26,700 6 0 70,102 7 4 30,615 13 0 65,071 6 0 1,16,203 5 0 5,209 12 3	20,870 0 0 24,535 7 0 71,069 0 0 30,916 0 0 71,299 4 0 1,23,004 1 5,105 11 0
16	Pensions ..	Buildings .. Road .. Bandha .. Repairs .. Workshops .. Establishment .. Miscellaneous ..	80,000 0 0	1,24,133 10 9	1,27,409 0 0
18	Jail ..	.....	6,837 6 0	8,402 11 10	7,081 6 0
19	Gardens ..	.....	8,000 3 3	4,014 8 3	7,118 3 3
20	Settlement Department ..	.....	25,000 0 0	26,121 7 5	29,000 0 0
21	Vakils ..	.....	7,716 15 0	8,110 6 0	7,716 15 0
22	Religious and Charitable Endow- ments ..	.....	1,32,000 0 0	97,531 13 3	1,27,850 0 0
23	Festivals ..	.....	6,203 6 0	4,745 10 3	6,003 6 6
24	Gifts ..	Marriages .. Deaths .. Guests .. Miscellaneous ..	3,400 12 0 2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 2,000 3 6	5,029 12 0 1,655 1 0 3,151 10 0 2,304 0 0	7,403 12 6 2,000 0 0 2,000 0 0 2,606 3 6
25	Stationery ..	.....	6,897 8 0	7,114 6 0	7,573 8 0
26	Advances ..	Takari .. Miscellaneous ..	5,000 0 0 5,000 0 0	32,265 0 0 3,003 7 3	500 0 0 500 0 0
27	School ..	.....	3,997 0 0	6,717 0 0	4,213 0 0
28	Medical ..	.....	1,057 0 0	203 7 5	7,057 0 0
29	Exchanges and Interest ..	.....	5,000 0 0	212 6 3	1,000 0 0

Statement showing the actual income and expenditure during the Sumōut 1885, &c.—(Concluded.)

No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1878-79.	Actual Income of 1878-79.	Budget Estimate for 1879-80.	No.	Particulars.	Budget Estimate of 1878-79.	Actual Expenditure of 1878-79.	Budget Estimate for 1879-80.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
30					30	Balrajat (outstanding recovery establishment).	1,315 0 0	1,637 11 0	1,213 0 0
31					31	Trial Share Establishment.	2,919 0 0	3,570 5 8	3,919 0 0
32					32	Refunds of fines and deposits.	5,000 0 0	12,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
33					33	Miscellaneous { Dhatis	4,703 13 6	5,761 7 8	0,000 0 0
						Miscellaneous.	30,000 0 0	36,481 3 0	22,000 0 0
	Total	21,79,29 0 0	21,00,103 0 4	23,00,251 0 0		Total Ordinary Expenditure	16,77,591 10 0	16,78,340 0 0	17,79,093 5 5
						Debit		8,30,693 0 0	
	Balance in hand on 1st August 1879.	.....	2,27,673 8 8	.....		Total		22,09,033 15 0	.....
	Grand Total	.....	23,89,271 10 0	.....		Balance in hand on 31st July 1879.		3,79,337 10 3	.....
						Grand Total		25,89,271 10 0	.....

(Sd.) C. BAYLAY, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

KOTAH AGENCY REPORT.

75

No.	Crimes.	Offence committed.	Cases brought to trial.	Cases pending on 1st March 1880.	Cases in which convictions obtained.	NO OF ACTS				PROPERTY STOLEN OR PLUNDERED.				PROPERTY RECOVERED.	
						Arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Pending trial.	Cash or value of ornaments.	Cattle.	Approximate value of articles.	Cash or value of articles.		
1	Miscellaneous	6	3		3	6	4	2		Rs 12 0		0 4 0	Rs a. p. 0 12 0		
2	Robbery	31	3		2	7	7			1,617 8 9	155	833 14 0	80 15 0		
3	Thief	40	7		7	24	20	4		1,109 3 6	435	316 4 0	103 1 0	283	
4	Other	66	45		41	65	62	33			448			151	
5	Other	255	153		149	390	240	140		3,011 12 0		1,425 4 0	0,761 11 6		
6	Other	20	16		16	23	15	7							
7	Other	3	1		1	2	2			60 0 0			54 0 0		
8	Other	1	1		1	2	2								
9	Other	15	13		12	23	19	3							
10	Other	6	4		3	4	2	2							
11	Other	29	20		10	41	16	25		4,392 8 0					
12	Other	8	6		3	11	3	6							
13	Other	15	9		9	13	13	1							
14	Other	2	2		2	3	3								
15	Other	41	29		19	39	20	18		178 10 0	29	8 0 0	88 0 0	21	
16	Other	676	253		207	462	277	185		3,175 11 0		447 0 0	439 0 0		
17	Other	1,000	570		473	1,333	705	439		45,124 1 3	1,065	3,000 10 0	7,690 7 6	461	
Total															

KOTAH,
The 20th May 1880.

-(Sd.) C. BAYLAY, Major,

Offg. Political Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Civil and Nazim's Court of the Kotah State from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1879.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.					Pending on 31st March 1880.	
				Deceased.	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Compromised.	Total.		
CIVIL COURTS.										
Suits extending Rs. 5,000 ...	2	2	4	2	1	1	...	4	...	
do. " 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	1	12	13	11	...	...	...	11	2
Do. do. " 300 do. do. " 1,000	4	47	51	34	5	2	6	47	4	
Do not do. " 300 ...	15	313	328	240	29	22	22	313	16	
Total ...	22	374	396	287	35	25	28	375	21	
NAZIM'S COURT.										
Suits not exceeding Rs. 300 ...	73	248	321	191	14	25	44	274	47	
GRAND TOTAL ..	95	622	717	478	49	50	72	649	68	

KOTAH, }
The 26th May 1880.

(Sd.) C. BAYLEY, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

Statement showing the execution of decrees in the Civil Court and Nizamats of the Kotah State from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1879.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.								ENDING OF 31st MARCH 1880.				
				WHOLLY EXECUTED		PARTIALLY EXECUTED.		SERVICE OFF.		TOTAL.		No. of cases.	Amount.			
				No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.	No. of cases.	Amount.					
CIVIL COURT																
Suits exceeding Rs 5,000	1	7	8	...	..	5	15,204 15 3	5	29,502 8 0	0	44,191 7 3	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. " 1,000, but not exceeding Rs 5,000	6	31	36	0	17,605 9 9	9	2,800 2 3	13	25,701 0 3	23	44,403 4 3	0	12,491 4 9	...	...	...
Do. do. " 500 do. do " 1,000	15	51	66	12	6,245 14 0	17	2,004 7 3	27	13,053 5 0	58	22,193 10 3	10	4,517 2 9	...	...	...
Do not do. " 500	23	200	229	102	6,259 1 3	62	2,200 7 0	101	10,871 8 3	255	19,419 11 0	21	3,553 0 6	...	...	...
Total	41	205	309	120	24,309 9 0	83	23,132 15 9	144	70,419 11 0	327	1,31,201 4 3	12	20,537 0 0	...	...	...
NIZAMATS																
Suits not exceeding Rs 500	47	93	140	92	5,494 13 3	6	95 4 0	10	620 12 3	107	6,200 13 0	33	2,328 0 0	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	91	418	639	212	33,844 0 3	89	23,278 3 9	154	80,039 7 9	464	1,37,502 1 9	75	22,865 0 0	...	...	...

KOTAH, }
26th May 1880.

(Sd.) C. BAYLAX, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

*Statement showing the working of the Appellate Court of the Kotah State
from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.*

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending on 1st April 1879.	Instituted.	Total.	DISPOSED OF.				Pending on 31st March 1880.
				Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified.	Total.	
Criminal cases sent up for confirmation by Criminal Court.	..	199	199	106	14	75	195	4
Criminal appeals ..	1	20	21	12	8	...	20	1
Total ..	1	219	220	118	22	75	215	5
CIVIL CASES APPEAL.								
Cases exceeding Rs 5,000 ...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	1
Cases exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000	6	5	11	6	..	4	10	1
Cases exceeding Rs. 300, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	3	12	15	8	2	1	11	4
Cases not exceeding Rs. 300 ..	6	50	56	33	5	8	46	10
Total ..	16	68	83	47	7	13	67	16

KOTAH,
The 26th May 1880. }

(Sd.)

C. BAYLAY, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

Statement showing the number of prisoners admitted into, and released from; the Kotah State Jail from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

PERIOD OF SERVICE.	REMAINING ON 1st APRIL 1879			ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR			TOTAL			DIED, RELEASED, AND ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING ON 31st MARCH 1880.			REMARKS.						
	CRIMINAL.			CRIMINAL.			CRIMINAL.			DEAD.		RECEIVED.				Civil.	CRIMINAL.								
	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Civil.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.							
Under 6 months	1	29	2	83	19	23	29	273	13	314	31	359	2	13	297	27	329	29	4	29	61	27	68	Released on account of festivity, 250. Average daily number of prisoners— Sentenced, 264. Under trial, 34.	
Above 6 months and under 1 year		23	2	24	27	3	68			118	4	116	3		88	5	90			25	1	26			
Above 1 year and under 2 years		41	2	44	27	4	41			74	7	85	6	1	25	4	33			45	2	47			
Above 2 years and under 3 years		14		14			61	1	62	77	1	79	7		10		17			60	1	61			
Above 3 years and under 4 years		31		31	6	2	8			37	3	39	4		8		12			25	2	27			
Above 4 years and under 5 years		9	2	11			14			27	2	29	1			2	3			29		29			
Above 5 years and under 10 years		2	2	4			7			9	2	11			1	1	3			8	1	9			
Above 10 years and under 15 years.		17	8	25			2	2	6	19	6	25	2	2	4		6			14	3	17			
Free life.	1	170	13	206	118	63	38	673	13	673	63	739	23	13	420	37	497			229	14	243			
Total																									

KOTAH, }
The 20th May 1880.

(Sd.) C. BAYLAX, Major,
Offg. Political Agent.

Return showing the number of boys in the Kotah State School during the year 1879-80.

PARTICULARS.	REMARKS.				
	English Department.	Persian Department.	Sanscrit Department.	Hindoo Department.	Total.
Total number of boys in the register	38	90	22	92	242
Number of teachers	2	3	1	2	8
	Daily average number of attendance during the year, 165 boys.				

KOTAH, }
The 26th May 1880.

(Sd.) C. BAYLAW, Major,

Offg. Political Agent.

Observations of the Thermometer, Barometer, and the Rainfall registered at the Kotah Dispensary.

1878-79	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.		RAINFALL.		
	Max. num.	Min. num.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Inches.	Grains.
April 1879	29.21	28.70	29.11	101	83	91	.	..
May "	29.08	28.76	28.92	105	92	98	..	..
June "	29	28.68	28.84	103	88	95	2	75
July "	29.28	28.62	28.95	96	81	89	1	54
August "	29.40	28.66	29.03	97	82	89	21	38
September "	29.14	28.49	28	89	75	82	4	90
October "	29.21	29.01	29.12	89	77	82	.	68
November "	29.35	29.14	29.23	89	69	79	.	..
December "	29.32	29.06	29.21	71	60	65	..	..
January 1880	29.28	29.07	29.20	77	66	72	..	..
February "	29.35	29.01	29.09	73	63	67	..	3
March "	29.27	29.09	29.18	79	68	82	..	..
Total	350.45	316.95	318.05	1085	808	977	31	67
Average ...	29.20	28.91	29.001	90.42	71.83	81.42	..	..

KOTAH,
The 26th May 1880.

(Sd.)

C. BAYLAY, Major,
Offg. Polt. Agent.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF THE KOTAH STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST MARCH 1880.

IN Kotah, as in Jhallawar, the non-coincidence of the Raj official year with that of the Government of India brings expenditure under the Budget grants of two Raj years; those of Sumbut 1935 and 1936 within the Government official year under report. The Raj year beginning on 1st August and ending 31st July.

The budget grant for Sumbut 1935, which includes contribution of the Kotah Municipal Committee, was Rupees 1,16,997-6-3, and for Sumbut 1936, Rupees 2,02,984.

Extra grant of Rupees 20,969 6-3 made after last report
has written

Out of those grants which extend over a period of two years ending 31st July 1880, the expenditure for the Government official year ending 31st March 1880 amounted to Rupees 2,00,085-3-7 divided thus:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Original	1,39,066	15	4
Repairs	39,675	4	5
Miscellaneous	1,584	1	19
Irrigation	12,689	1	9
Establishment	12,460	12	3
Total	2,00,085	3	7

2. Complete accounts for March have been submitted.

2a. The Office was inspected by the Superintending Engineer, Rajpootana in January.

3. The works in progress during the year are as follows:—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

COMMUNICATION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1880	1,42,498	8	2
Do. do. do. 1879	69,732	15	0
Total	2,12,230	23	2

1. *Kotah and Jhallawar Road*.—Estimate Rupees 1,54,153. As previously reported this road is divided into four sections as follows:—

1st.—*Nanta Section*.—From Boondie border to Chumbul, five miles, five furlongs.

2nd.—*Kotah Section*.—Chumbul River to north entrance to Derrah Pass, about twenty-nine miles.

3rd.—*Derrah Pass*.—About three miles.

4th.—*Amjar Section*.—South entrance of Derrah Pass to Amjar River, about two miles.

On these work has been done this year as below—

Nanta Section.—Metal collection completed; consolidation completed; earth-work to sides in progress; Chumbul Ghât slope completed; some masonry work renewed.

Kotah Section.—Metal collection from 3rd to end of 24th mile, except a few small gaps, complete, also, collected in 29th mile; consolidation done in 10th, 11th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, half of 21st, 23rd, 24th.

Masonry works all but completed up to 24th mile; also in 28th and 29th material partially collected for the remaining portion.

Earth-work done where road was re-lined in 15th and 16th and 28th and 29th miles; kunker dug at quarries almost sufficient for the miles that are not supplied.

I anticipate having to reconsolidate several miles during the rains as the kunker is very hard and unyielding, and has often to be re-rammed three and four times.

Derrah Pass.—Remetalled throughout, and nearly all the masonry work done, but sides not yet made up.

Amjar Section.—Earth-work and masonry complete, and about three-quarter mile consolidated.

If I get any more money this year, I shall be able to complete the collection of metal up to the rains, and the road throughout I hope next cold weather, but if no further funds are available, the road will take another year to finish.

Original estimate	Rs.	1,673
Supplementary estimate	Rs.	6,373
		<u>10,046</u>

Total expended up to 31st March 1890	Rs.	a.	p.
Do. do. do. 1879	11,010	7	9
	<u>2,101</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>5</u>
Total, 1879-80	8,609	0	4

Expended up to 31st March 1890	Rs.	a.	p.
Do. do. do. 1879	15,116	1	6
	<u>8,000</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>
Total, 1879-80	6,202	6	11

2. *Amurnewas Road*—a road to one of the Maharaja's gardens. An estimate for Rupees 4,602 was sanctioned when I first joined. But the line of the road had to be changed from that on which the estimate was framed owing to the narrowness of some streets through which it would pass. The road itself was made for the original estimate, but other works undertaken in connection with it, chiefly a long causeway at Amurnewas, rendered a second estimate necessary to provide for those extra works. All the work is now complete.

3. *Bara Road*—Estimate Rupees 7,700—a fair weather road from Kotah to Bara, 45 miles due east, about eighteen miles of earth-work have been completed this year with nullas sloped. This road crosses the Kalee Sind river, about 24 miles east of Kotah. It is proposed to build a causeway across this, but before doing so, I am having a short length built to the section and height of what the full causeway would be, in order to see how it stands the rush of the flood in the rains. A revised estimate will be required for the whole of this road, as masonry walls are now about to be built on all the nullas to preserve the proper level. The original estimate being only for earth-work.

The earth-work is completed except a short length at either side of the Kalee Sind.

The following roads within the Municipal limits commenced last year were completed thus.

Expended during year	Rs.	a.	p.
Do. do. do.	732	13	2
Do. do. do.	185	0	9
Do. do. do.	185	8	2
Do. do. do.	2,873	12	1

1. *Bund Road*.—Estimate Rupees 668-7.

5. *Rajah Bagh Road*.—Estimate Rupees 1,159-5.

6. *Brij Nilas Road*.—Estimate Rupees 359.

7. *Hali-la-Khust Road*.—Estimate Rupees 3,126.

Total expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	913 9 8
Total, 1879-80	913 9 8

Total expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	127 10 8
Total, 1879-80	127 10 8

Expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	241 3 10
Total, 1879-80	241 3 10

Expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	203 8 1
Total, 1879-80	203 8 1

8. *Rungpoor Road*.—Estimate Rupees 410. A fair weather road from Kotah to Rungpoor, about nine miles long re-levelled this year.

9. *Metalling, 1st and 2nd miles, Bara Road*.—Estimate Rupees 5,300. Will be consolidated in the rains.

10. *Parapet wall along Derrah Road near Gorkhunpoora*.—Estimate Rupees 752. In progress.

11. *Mangroal and Bara Road*.—Estimate in preparation. This road, about eighteen miles in length, will join Bara and Mangroal, two of the principal Nizamuts in the State. Estimate has not yet been submitted, but work is in progress, and some 600 coolies are at work on it.

ORIGINAL.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	6,327 13 6
Total, 1879-80	1,675 11 7
	4,652 1 1

Expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	1,757 9 4
Total, 1879-80	734 1 2
	1,023 8 2

Expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	2,740 3 8
Total, 1879-80	1,919 6 0
	1,061 13 2

Expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	932 10 2
Total, 1879-80	277 4 0
	661 6 2

Expended up to 31st March 1897	Rs. a p.
Do. do. do. 1879	4,616 7 5
Total, 1879-80	859 11 1
	3,756 9 4

12. *New Post Office*.—Estimate Rupees 6,020. Completed and made over to Post Office authorities during the year.

13. *Stables for Thakoor of Palaita*.—Estimate Rupees 1,588-7-6. New stables in a Raj building occupied by one of the Council Sirdars.

14. *Zenana quarters in Palace*.—Estimate Rupees 2,718-8-8. Some additions in the Kotah Palace over which no supervision could be exercised, but the money for which passes through this Office.

15. *Agency out-houses*.—Estimate Rupees 932-10-2. Servants' quarters for Agency completed.

16. *Amurnewas Bagh alterations*.—Estimate Rupees 5,583. This is one of the Maharao's garden houses about which certain works he has asked for are in progress. They are hardly even likely to be quite complete, as every time he goes there he wants something new.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1880	3,491	6	8
Do. do. do. 1879	0	0	6
Total, 1879-80	3,491	6	8

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1880	2,485	0	6
Do. do. do. 1879	673	9	1
Total, 1879-80	1,811	7	5

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1880	18,119	2	7
Do. do. do. 1879	0	0	0
Total, 1879-80	18,119	2	7

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended during year	493	1	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1880	2,232	5	10
Do. do. do. 1879	0	0	0
Total, 1879-80	2,232	5	10

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1880	6,752	9	8
Do. do. do. 1879	0	0	0
Total, 1879-80	6,752	9	8

Nil.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1880	1,964	4	10
Do. do. do. 1879	0	0	0
Total, 1879-80	1,964	4	10

17. *New Stable for His Highness Maharao.*—Estimate Rupees 3,526. A new stable close to Palace almost complete.

18. *New Stable for Agency.*—Estimate Rupees 1,668-14-3. Completed. Estimate exceeded, as an additional length for a coach-house was added which was not estimated for.

19. *New Jail.*—Estimate Rupees 42,003. In progress. The old jail is in very bad repairs, many of the buildings falling down and in the rains the prisoners have to be removed to wherever accommodation can be found for them. I hope to have the sleeping wards of new jail fit for occupation by the rains. It is designed to afford sleeping room for 350 male and 50 female prisoners, which is about the maximum ever in confinement.

20. *Hawalat for Mal Sudder.*—Estimate Rupees 269. Completed.

21. *Sepoys' lines.*—Estimate Rupees 12,276. Lines to accommodate one company each are being built at the three principal gates of the city. They are all of the same type and estimated to cost Rupees 3,060 each. One is also to be built at the Treasury near the Agency, but it will not be possible to build it this year.

22. *Billiard Room.*—Estimate Rupees 7,095. The Council wished for some place where they and the officers connected with the Agency could meet occasionally, and it was decided to build a Billiard Room and furnish it with a table. The table has been procured and is at Kotah, and the house is well advanced towards completion. It will, I hope, be ready by the rains.

23. *Pheel Khanah in Palace.*—Estimate Rupees 5,426. Only Rupees 1,000 were allotted for this to collect material for the current year; no payments have yet been made, although some material has been delivered.

24. *Public latrines.*—Estimate Rupees 1,924. Six of these were commenced during the year. Estimated to cost Rupees

481 each. Of these, four have been completed; the rest in progress. This is a Municipal work.

REPAIRS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended during year	11,791	14	9

25. *City and Suburban Roads*.—Estimate for Sumbut 1935, Rupees 4,969. Estimate for Sumbut 1936, Rupees 7,893. Repairs in progress. In the beginning of the year the whole of the city roads were remetalled, and several of the suburban roads which were much worn were renewed. Others will be renewed next rains.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1899	6,407	2	7
Do. do. do. 1879	301	14	9
Total, 1879-80	6,105	3	10

26. *Gagrone Fort*.—Estimate Rupees 6,518. Principally repairs to godown roof. Rupees 1,000 was expended in removing *débris*. A new clock-house was built, and all the gates painted and trimmed.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended during year	2,456	5	7

27. *Kotah Palace*.—Estimate for Sumbut 1935, Rupees 2,586. Estimate for Sumbut 1936, Rupees 2,754. General repairs in progress. Everything in and about the Palace is in a state of disrepair. An annual grant is made. The work is very unsatisfactory, as only a privileged few are allowed inside the precincts, and I cannot choose my own work-people. Hence everything is very indifferently done.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended during year	799	13	2

28. *Whitewashing Palace*.—Estimate Rupees 300—an annual grant. Work done.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended up to 31st March 1899	1,861	0	2
Do. do. do. 1879	422	12	0
Total, 1879-80	1,411	4	2

29. *Agency Bungalow works*.—No estimate has been received for these works yet; but as they were very urgent, they were started in anticipation of sanction.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expended during year	8,683	5	4

30. *Sarai or retiling*.—Estimate Rupees 4,320-15-10. This is by far the most unsatisfactory work I have ever had to deal with.

Throughout the city of Kotah the portions of the different State departments located there bare for their dwellings and storehouses tumble-down stone in

mud huts roofed with single flat tiles on jungle bullies. The tiles are so light and loosely laid that a puff of wind, birds, squirrels, or worst than all, monkies, passing over them completely disarrange them: This does not much matter in the dry weather, but in the rains they leak like sieves.

It has therefore been always the custom to repair those huts during the hot weather months as a preparation for the rains—tiles are renewed, old timbers replaced, &c., &c. Last year my department had to do this work, and previous to commencing it I had measurements made of all the roof areas, and an estimate of the probable cost of the whole tile turning, including renewals. This estimate amounted to Rupees 4,320-15-10, but the expenditure far exceeded it. I found it quite impossible to check the work. These huts are in hundreds all over the place, and in every one of them renewals of tiles and timber had, or were said to have had, taken place, and I gave it up in despair. This year I am trying to arrange that each department should do its own repairs on estimate. An estimate being also prepared by me to compare with theirs.

Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	277 8 3	31. <i>Repairs to Nizamut Ladpoora.</i> —Estimate in preparation. In progress.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	433 11 9	32. <i>Pundit Sheo Shunkar's house.</i> —Estimate Rupees 674. Some alterations to the honso of the Superintendent of Revenue; in progress.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	708 14 1	33. <i>Repairs to Raj Public Offices.</i> —Estimate in preparation. In progress.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	146 6 3	34. <i>Repairs to City Dispensary.</i> —Estimate Rupees 438. In progress.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	319 11 4	35. <i>Repairs to Meer Moonshee's house.</i> Estimate Rupees 354-15-7. In progress.
	NIL.			36. <i>Repairs in Zenana Palace.</i> —Estimate Rupees 1,959. In progress. No supervision possible.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	10 0 0	37. <i>Repairs to Appellate Court (Lala Paswan's house).</i> —Estimate Rupees 792. In progress.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	219 4 10	38. <i>Dushera Mela ground.</i> —Estimate preparation. Some repairs executed at the request of Maharno.

Expended during year	Rs. a. p.	38a. <i>Kotah School</i> .—Estimate in preparation. Some repairs and additions. In progress.
	209 12 10	
Expended during year	Rs. a. p.	38b. <i>Hatheekathan</i> (Elephant stall).—Estimate in preparation. Small repairs in progress.
	211 11 4	
Expended during year	Rs. a. p.	39. <i>Miscellaneous repairs in workshop</i> .—The carriages, of which there are several, belonging to the Raj, are all very old, and the workshop yard is never without three or four of them undergoing repairs. The expenditure on those repairs is adjusted at the end of the year. During the present year some fifteen raths and native carriages of sorts were sent by the Raj to the workshop for repair. Almost everything about them had to be renewed, and the expenditure shown on the margin incurred. This will be adjusted at the same time as the carriage repairs are.
	4,067 2 1	

PETTY WORKS AND REPAIRS.

Expended during year	Rs. a. p.	40. Petty works, on which expenditure shown in margin was incurred, were executed during year on requisition.
	2,190 14 10	

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPROVEMENT.

Expended during year	Rs. a. p.	41. <i>Steam-launch</i> .—Estimate Rupees 3,297-8. This sum represents the balance unallotted for the steam-launch got out from England in 1878-79.
	462 1 7	
Expended during year	Rs. a. p.	42. <i>Steam-launch maintenance</i> .—Ordinary expenditure for fuel and petty establishment for twelve months.
	255 2 6	
Expended during year	Rs. a. p.	43. <i>New boat</i> .—Estimate Rupees 412-6. A boat for the Chumbul was built in workshop.
	16 5 9	
Expended during year	Rs. a. p.	44. <i>Force pump</i> .—Estimate Rupees 736-6. A force pump to force the river water up to the Agency garden. Something has gone wrong with it, and it won't work at present.
	650 8 9	

IRRIGATION.

Only Rupees 10,000 were provided in the Budgets of each of the years under

KOTAH STATE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*List of works in progress and expenditure on them during the year ending
31st March 1880.*

No	Name of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1879.	Expenditure during official year.	Total expenditure up to end of 31st March 1880.
	ORIGINAL WORKS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	<i>Communications.</i>				
1	Kotah and Jhallawar Road ...	1,54,153 0 0	69,732 15 0	72,763 9 2	1,42,496 8 2
2	Amurnewas ..	10,975 0 0	2,401 7 5	8,609 0 4	11,010 7 9
3	Bara Road * ...	7,700 0 0	8,906 10 7	6,209 6 11	15,116 1 6*
4	Bund Road ..	668 7 0	20 0 0	732 13 2	752 13 2
5	Rajsh Bagh Road ..	1,159 5 0	452 7 9	195 0 0	637 8 9
6	Dry Dils Road ...	359 0 0	191 9 2	459 9 2	640 1 4
7	Hali-ka-Khant Road ..	3,128 0 0	5 0 0	2,675 12 1	2,680 12 1
8	Bungpoor Road ...	440 0 0	... ..	613 0 9	613 9 8
9	Metalling 1st and 2nd miles of Bara Road ..	5,300 0 0	.. ..	526 10 6	526 10 6
10	Paripet wall on Derrah Road near Gerdhunpoora ..	752 0 0	... ..	294 3 10	294 3 10
11	Mangrol and Bara Road ..	... ..	... ..	203 8 1	203 8 1
	<i>Civil Buildings.</i>				
12	New Post Office ...	6,020 0 0	1,675 11 7	4,682 1 11	6,357 13 8
13	Stable for Apjee (Thakoor of Palaita) ...	1,539 7 6	734 1 2	1,023 8 2	1,757 0 4
14	Zenana quarters in Palace ..	2,719 8 9	1,678 9 6	1,061 13 2	2,740 3 8
15	Agency out-houses ..	932 10 2	271 4 0	661 6 2	932 10 2
16	Amurnewas Bagh ..	5,493 0 0	859 11 1	3,758 8 4	4,616 7 5
17	New stable for His Highness Maharao ...	3,520 0 0	... ..	3,491 9 8	3,491 9 8
18	New stable for Agency bungalow ...	1,604 14 3	673 9 1	1,911 7 5	2,485 0 6
19	New jail ...	12,003 0 0	... ..	18,119 2 7	18,119 2 7
20	Hawalat for Mal Sudder ..	269 0 0	... ..	499 2 0	499 2 0
21	Sepoys' barracks at Soorajpole Gate ..	3,069 0 0	... ..	778 15 6	778 15 6
	Ladpoora Gate ...	3,069 0 0	... ..	311 2 11	311 2 11
	Kishorepura Gate ...	3,069 0 0	... ..	1,159 3 5	1,159 3 5
	Treasury near Agency ...	3,069 0 0	... ..	... ..	... ..
22	Billiard Room ..	7,093 0 0	... ..	6,752 9 8	6,752 9 8
23	Pheel Khana in gurah ..	5,428 0 0	... ..	... ..	... ..
24	Public latrines ...	1,924 0 0	... ..	1,961 4 10	1,961 4 10
	Total Original Works ..	...	87,493 0 4	1,84,660 15 4	2,27,159 15 8

* Revised estimate to include masonry works will be submitted.

List of works in progress and expenditure on them during the year ending 31st March 1880.—(Continued.)

No	Name of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1879	Expenditure during official year.	Total expenditure up to end of 31st March 1880.
	REPAIRS.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
	Communications.				
25	City and Suburban Roads	—	—	11,734 14 9	11,734 14 9
	Civil Buildings.				
26	Gagrona Fort	6,519 0 0	301 14 9	6,105 3 10	6,497 2 7
27	Kotah Palace	5,340 0 0	663 3 9	2,436 5 7	3,009 9 4
28	White-washing Palace	300 0 0	—	299 13 2	299 13 2
29	Agency Bungalow works	—	422 12 0	1,441 4 3	1,664 0 2
30	Saral or retilling	4,320 15 10	—	8,683 5 4	8,683 5 4
31	Repairs to Nizamut Ladpoora.	—	—	277 8 3	277 8 3
32	Friendi Ehee Shunker's house	674 0 0	—	403 11 9	403 11 9
33	Repairs to Raj Public Office	—	—	709 14 1	709 14 1
34	Repairs to City Dispensary	438 0 0	—	146 6 3	146 6 3
35	Repairs to Micer Moonabte's house	354 13 7	—	310 11 4	310 11 4
36	Repairs in Zeuana Palace	1,959 0 0	—	—	—
37	Repairs to Appellate Court	702 0 0	—	10 0 0	10 0 0
38	Dushera Mela ground	—	—	218 4 10	218 4 10
38a	Repairs to school at Kotah	—	—	296 12 10	296 12 10
38b	Repairs to Hathoo-ka-dhan near boorah pole	—	—	241 11 4	241 11 4
39	Miscellaneous repairs in workshop	—	—	4,067 3 1	4,067 3 1
40	Petty works and repairs	—	—	2,190 14 10	2,190 14 10
	Total Repairs	—	1,397 14 6	39,675 4 5	41,063 2 11
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Improvements.				
41	Steam-launch	3,297 8 0	2,849 6 3	602 1 7	2,310 7 10
42	Do. do. maintenance	—	—	235 2 6	235 2 6
43	New boat	415 6 0	561 8 4	16 5 9	677 14 1
44	Porter pump	736 6 0	—	659 6 0	659 6 0
	Total Miscellaneous	—	3,399 15 7	1,334 1 10	4,734 0 5

*List of works in progress and expenditure on them during the year ending
31st March 1880.—(Concluded.)*

No.	Name of works.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1879.	Expenditure during official year.	Total expenditure up to end of 31st March 1880.
	IRRIGATION.	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
45	Omedgunge Tank ...	5,715 0 0	...	3,852 4 0	3,852 4 0
46	Jatsoli Tank ...	2,918 0 0	.....	1,749 10 6	1,749 10 6
47	Jhalwara Dund ...	865 0 0	....	990 2 0	990 2 0
48	Bhawargurh Tank ..	1,377 0 0	....	733 1 5	733 1 5
49	Irrigation Duct at Neemoda .	1,121 0 0	... .	813 4 3	813 4 3
50	Degode Tank ...	5,259 0 0	... .	3,258 8 7	3,258 8 7
51	Nahargurh Dund ...	... ..	... .	258 3 8	258 3 8
52	Rasta Bund ...	1,079 15 40	.....	831 4 5	831 4 5
53	Petty repairs to tanks ...	... .	....	109 10 11	109 10 11
	Total Irrigation .		... .	12,609 1 9	12,609 1 9
	ESTABLISHMENT.				
54	Office Establishment ...	... ..	.....	12,410 12 3	12,410 12 3
55	Travelling allowance ...	... .	... ..	50 0 0	50 0 0
	Total Establishment ...	... ..	... ..	12,460 12 3	12,460 12 3

JHALLAWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 213 G., dated Jhalra Patan, 11th June 1880.

From—CAPTAIN H. B. ABBOTT, Political Superintendent of Jhallawar,
To—First Assistant Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward the report for the past year.

2. *General remarks.*—Captain D. Robertson held the appointment of Political Superintendent for eight of the twelve months now reported on, and I resumed charge on the 6th Jannary on return from furlough.

3. *Harvests.*—The year has been a fairly prosperous one—the Indian-corn and mung crop suffered from too much rain, but jowar was a good crop.

4. The wells having received a proper supply, a larger area of opium was sown, but a sudden sharp frost in the early spring combined with early hot winds have made the outturn about a three-quarter one; the wheat crop, too, has hardly been average owing to the absence of the winter rains.

5. *The Finances.*—The State has improved its financial position by paying off Rupees 2,48,034-2-9 more of its liabilities, leaving Rupees 5,03,329 to liquidate. The cash balance in the Treasury has risen from Rupees 2,08,598-4-9 to Rupees 2,94,161-10-3, or an improvement of Rupees 85,563-5-6.

6. *Framing and introduction of rules for the Revenue Department, the Civil and Criminal Courts.*—Captain Robertson has rendered valuable service to the State in assisting the Council Sirdars and State officials to revise and put in a concise and clear form the written and unwritten rules and customs of the State in Revenue, Civil and Criminal procedure.

These rules, after receiving the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, were put in force, and have now been acted on for some months.

7. The only real change in former procedure has been that made in the case of the police officers who had been in the habit of recording evidence, and their opinion on the guilt or innocence of accused persons forwarded to the Criminal Court. I am not aware of this procedure having acted hurtfully; it is, however, contrary to our notions of police duties, and might some day have proved to permit of too much power being in the hands of the police, and this no doubt the officials will perceive after becoming more accustomed to the working of the new plan.

8. *His Highness the Maharaj Rana.*—It is a real pleasure to say that the young Chief promises, at least as well as before, that many good qualities are strengthening, and any the reverse thus may be are not prominent. For this the Mayo College training is no doubt to be

credited in great part, but without the good careful service given by Dhabai Hur Lall, the Native guardian, the College training would not have had fair play.

9. *Appointment of Lieutenant Rundall as Guardian and Tutor.*—I am glad to have just heard of the appointment of Lieutenant Rundall as Guardian and Tutor to His Highness, for, though I hold so good an opinion of the Native Guardian, I do not think that by himself he could do full justice to the young Maharaj Rana during these coming important three years of his life.

10. *His Highness the Maharaj Rana's age.*—Here must be noticed a curious mistake that has been made in calculating the Maharaj Rana's age. Some time ago I had been told there was a mistake of a year, which led to correspondence with the Assistant Political Agent at Jhallawar Prant, in Kathiawar, the young Chief's birth-place; this now shows that Maharaj Rana Zalim Singh was born in November 1865, which will make him sixteen the native way and fifteen our way of reckoning next November, instead of seventeen and sixteen as counted before. As the two officials, who were said to be responsible for the calculation accepted here, are both dead, it cannot now be ascertained how the mistake originally arose.

11. *The Council.*—Apjee Narput Singh, a Jaghiredar of the State, has filled the seat vacant when the last report was written. Captain Robertson has been pleased with the assistance he received from the Council Sirdars.

WORKING OF COURTS AND DEPARTMENTS.

12. *The Appellate.*—The appointment of Kunwar Sheo Dan Singh, the son of a jaghiredar, and a connection of the ruling family, to the vacant seat, has been a success, as the young Thakoor is sensible and painstaking.

This Court continues to deserve the good opinion already formed of it.

13. *Civil Court.*—The official at present at the head of this Court, I am afraid, does not now command the confidence of either the public or the other officials, for which there is reason. Some cases forwarded by the Appellate Court show either want of understanding or great carelessness; there is also great and needless delay in the disposal of cases, the appointment of another person is consequently under consideration.

14. *Criminal Court.*—Haboo Deep Chand, who had just been appointed on probation to preside over this Court when last year's report was forwarded, has since been confirmed, and there is good reason to hope he will continue to do well. The comparative statement shows less cases to dispose of during the year and a higher proportion of cases settled than the year before.

15. *Judicial work in the Districts.*—*Criminal.*—The returns show that 1,636 petty criminal cases were instituted in the tehsils, which involved the apprehension of 1,519 persons, of whom, however, nearly half or 826 were acquitted; this looks as if the police had been hasty in their arrests, and explanations have been called for from the three tehsils in which the proportion of acquitted persons is so large.

16. *Civil*.—In civil causes, 425, amounting in value to Rupees 10,110-2-9, had to be disposed of, and of these 406 of the value of Rupees 9,631-2-9 were settled; this, however, does not show the work of all the Tehsil Courts as from some correct returns have not been received.

17. *Police and Crime*.—A vacancy among the Girai officers has been filled by the son of a Thakoor Jaghiredar; the young man is active, fairly intelligent, and desirous of qualifying himself for employment, so there are expectations that he may do well; at present inexperience and the novelty of doing anything are still against him.

18. The number of accused persons amount to rather more than last year, two-thirds of whom were apprehended. The acquittals amount to 385, or 38 per cent. Of the more serious crimes theft shows the greatest number of cases, of which half are cattle-thefts, and these cannot well diminish so long as owners are so careless about watching over their cattle.

The serious crimes have been—

Murder	...	...	...	2
Culpable homicide	...	...	...	3
Rape	...	...	...	2
Procuring miscarriage	...	...	...	7
Causing grievous hurt	...	...	...	7
Dacoity	...	...	...	5
Highway robbery	...	...	...	3

Of the five cases of dacoity returned, three occurred in the Shahabad district, two of which were in reality highway robberies of small amounts, and the third case seems a doubtful one. In the other two remaining cases about Rupees 1,200 worth of property was reported as taken. About 44 per cent. of the total amount of property reported as taken has been recovered.

19. *Jail*.—The completion of the new hospital and the taking up of space formerly unnecessarily used for cooking has increased the dormitory accommodation, which has also been improved by ventilators placed in the roof. Better latrines and the metalling of the jail enclosure are further improvements.

Health has been decidedly better. A compounder is now attached to the jail.

20. *Revenue Court and Department*.—These, as before, have been under the charge of Pundit Ram Charan, whose painstaking attention to his duties remains the same.

21. The large suspensions for 1934 were realized in great part during the year; these and the recoveries of outstanding balances amounted to over a lakh and a half.

22. With regard to the Manotidari system, I hope to be able to report fully on it, and the results of the settlement operation at the close of the settlement operation it might be supposed we were engaged rapidly ruining the cultivators, made in last year's report on this subject cannot refer to the system worked in its integrity, for if the State performs fairly its part of arbitrator between the Manotidar and the cultivator (conceded by the arrange-

42. *Public Works.*—Mr. Miles' report is forwarded, from which it will be seen that the department has not been idle, and that the percentage of cost of establishment to cost of works has fallen from 18·60 to 8·40.

43. The northern road to Kotah has advanced sufficiently to permit of its being completed during the coming cold season. The actual cost will somewhat exceed the estimate, the reasons for which are detailed by the Executive Engineer.

44. The Pachpahar road is well in hand, the greater portion of the earth-work, including the cutting of heavy river and nullahs, approaches having been done.

45. One of the great obstacles to wheeled traffic with the eastern portion of the State has been removed by the making of a road over the Doongargaon Ghât; at present it is in a fair weather condition.

46. The work, however, which promises to be the greatest boon to the local population, as well as to be of general use, is the road up the Shahabad Ghât; this is sufficiently advanced to admit of carts from Jhansi having found their way up it to the Seetabari fair last month; if, as is expected, this road is connected with the road from Kotah to the west and the Bombay and Agra road on the east, we shall have Kotah accessible to wheeled traffic from the Trunk Road through the Shahabad Pergunnah, a change which should better that wild district.

47. No striking irrigation works have been completed, but the few comparatively small ones which have been, have already shown themselves very useful.

48. The estimate for the coming year provides funds as follows:—

				<i>Rs</i>
For communications ...	...	...	...	57,000
For irrigation ...	...	...	...	15,000
For miscellaneous works		...	...	33,000

49. The care and energy usually displayed by Mr. Miles in the discharge of his duties have not diminished.

Comparative Statement showing the working of the Jhalawar Civil Court for the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

APPEALED AGAINST	...	51
UPHELD	...	27
MODIFIED	...	4
REVERSED	...	9
PENDING	...	11

[illegible]

JUALRA PATAN,
10th June 1880.

(Sd.) H. B. ABBOTT, Capt.,
Political Superintendent.

1880.

Description. <small>toja and shang.</small>		Poppy seeds.	- Iron.	Total.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Imports ...	111 27 8	8,471 33 0	2,223 27 12	3,42,221 6 23
Exports ...	141 19 8	7,231 23 0	734 18 12	2,71,551 14 3
Transit ...	43 30 0	2,315 34 0	600 0 0	4,61,024 17 0

Description. <small>toja and shang</small>		Poppy seeds	Iron.	Total.
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Imports ...	27 23 0	4,741 5 0	1,801 37 0	1,37,324 2 0
Exports ...	52 2 0	53 23 0	1,165 14 0	39,864 23 0

JHALRA (.)

10th Jun

H. B. ABBOTT, *Capt.*,*Political Superintendent.*

REPORT ON THE JHALLAWAR DISPENSARIES, JAIL, VACCINATION, AND GENERAL
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Patan Dispensary.—During the year 8,526 out-patients and 177 in-patients have been treated in the City Dispensary. The number of out-patients treated considerably exceeded that of the previous year, but there has been a slight decrease in the in-patients. The average daily attendance of in and out-patients has been 48.79. Two major and 173 minor operations were performed.

Chaonee Dispensary.—Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two out-patients were treated during the year in this dispensary. This shows a considerable falling off when compared with last year's returns. Nine major and 184 minor operations were performed, most of the former being the reduction of dislocations.

Jail Hospital.—The average daily number of prisoners in the jail during the year has been 198.15 and of sick 13.45. There have been seventeen deaths. The ventilation of the jail, the urinals, cook-house, floors, and latines have been greatly improved since last year. The new Jail Hospital has been completed, and a compounder on Rupees 15 a month appointed, so that the facilities for treating the prisoners are much greater than hitherto.

All the dispensaries have a good supply of European medicines, and hazaar medicines are used in the treatment of some cases.

Vaccination.—There are two vaccinators, one attached to the City Dispensary, the other to the Chaonee. The City vaccinator operated on 1,483 individuals with a success of 96.49 per cent., and the Chaonee vaccinator performed 377 operations, of which 84.88 per cent. were successful. Lately many people in out-villages have allowed their children to be vaccinated; however, many of the bunnials and other people in the City and Chaonee will not allow the operation to be performed on their children or themselves.

General health.—During the second six months of the year fever was prevalent, but there has been no epidemic of cholera, or of any other disease, during the year.

(Sd.) ARCHIBALD ADAMS, M.D.,
Agency Surgeon, Kotah and Jhallawar.

THE table below shows the rainfall of the year 1879 at the city:—

MONTHS.	RAINFALL OF NIGHT.		RAINFALL OF DAY.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	In.	Cent.	In.	Cent.	In.	Cent.	
January 1879 ...	..	26	.	2		28	
February " ...		53		22	...	75	
March " ...	.	...	.	...	..	.
April " ..	..	...		...	...	..
May " ..	..	...	..	.		.
June " ...	1	72	3	6	4	78	
July " ...	..	46	4	92	5	38	
August " .	8	53	6	49	15	2	
September " ...	2	28	1	56	3	84	
October " .	1	87	1	13	3	.	
November " ...		...			..
December " ..	...	1	.		..	1	
TOTAL	15	66	17	40	33	6	

(Sd.) FRADUTOOLAH,
H. A. Main Dispensary, Jhallawar.

REPORT ON THE PUBLIC WORKS OF THE JHALLAWAR STATE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1880.

THE Raj official year ends on 31st July, and, consequently, as this report deals with the twelve months of the Government official year ending 31st March, the expenditure will affect portions of two Raj Budgets, *viz.*, that for Sumbut 1935 ending 31st July 1879, and for Sumbut 1936 ending 31st July 1880.

The sums sanctioned for public works were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
In Sumbut 1935	1,15,863	13	0
And in Sumbut 1936	1,16,092	7	2
To these should be added	11,517	13	0

subscribed by Municipal Committee of Patan for various improvements to their town which are being carried out under this Department. From the annual sums so sanctioned, the expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1880 has been Rupees 1,61,358-2-10, divided thus:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Original	1,06,516	3	10
Repairs	14,413	7	5
Irrigation	15,777	1	2
Patan works	12,892	11	8
Establishment	11,758	10	9
Total	1,61,358	2	10

The works in progress during the year were as follows:—

ORIGINAL.

COMMUNICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.	1. Kotah and Jhallawar Road.—
Expended up to 31st March 1879	60,651	2	61	Estimate Rupees 70,856. This was
Do. 1879	23,957	11	51	divided into three sections—
Total, 1879-80	84,608	13	12	
				The 1st section about ... 3½ miles long.
				The 2nd do. ... 4 do.
				And the 3rd do. ... 12 do.

At the end of which it joins the Kotah State at the Amjar River. The 1st and 2nd sections were completed during the

year, but at a cost considerably exceeding the estimate. The total expenditure on the two sections has been as follows:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
1st section, estimate	...	10,330	0	0
2nd do do	...	20,933	0	0
Total of both sections	...	31,263	0	0

The expenditure has been on—

			Rs.	a.	p.
1st section	...	..	12,717	1	11½
2nd do	...	...	28,944	10	5
Total expended	...	...	80,661	12	4½
Excess over estimate	...	...	8,896	12	4½

The causes of the excess on 1st section have been principally—

(1.) Increase in earth-work, making up sides and widening road, from twenty-two feet to twenty-four feet.

(2.) Dry stone revetting to protect slopes near nullahs.

(3.) Payment of some old bills of material supplied before I joined and not traceable.

(4.) Higher rate for metal than was estimated.

(5.) Renewing bad work.

The excess on 2nd section was due to very much similar causes, besides which considerable protective works, retaining and parapet walls, &c., &c., not estimated for originally, but found necessary, were executed. The 3rd section has had the earth-work completed, and also the masonry metal has been collected on nine miles out of the twelve, and consolidated on four. A masonry causeway has been built across the Amjar River, half the cost of which will be charged to Jhallawar, and half to Kotah. This is exclusive of the estimate, and will cost about Rupees 3,200, or Rupees 1,600 to each State.

This causeway consists of two walls filled between with well packed stone and concrete, the level of roadway being five feet over bed of stream with a width of twenty-four

feet flagged throughout, the flagging being roughly corrugated to prevent horses slipping. Two three feet openings allow the ordinary river water to scape, but during the rains the traffic is sometimes stopped for a few hours when the flood flows over the causeway. The river is at this point 200 feet wide, and the lower wall is carried 100 feet at each side up the approaches to prevent cutting back. The approaches are sloped down to level of causeway one in twenty-five.

This work was complete all but the slabbing, last June when the rains broke early and did it a considerable amount of damage, scouring out the concrete and carrying away some of the masonry.

The amount now available will, I expect, complete the road early next cold weather.

2. *Pachpahar Road*.—This is divided into two sections, the estimates of which are—

	Rs. a. p.		
Estimate, 1st section ...	16,780	0	0
Ditto, 2nd ditto ..	16,081	0	0

	Rs. a. p.		
Expended up to 31st March 1890 ..	24,872	3	2
Do. do 1879 ..	13,670	8	5
Expended, 1870-80 ..	15,189	10	9

The 1st section extends from Jhallawar Cantonments, or the Chaonee as it is called, to Bilwara on the banks of the Au River about eight and a half miles.

The 2nd section extends from Bilwara to Pachpahar, a length of about twenty-one and a half miles, or a total of thirty miles. The estimates at present sanctioned do not include metalling for either length, but it is intended to metal the road eventually. The estimate for 1st section provides for masonry works, but that for 2nd section does not. The earth-work on 1st section was completed during the year; that for the 2nd section is in progress.

Several heavy river slopes have been completed and about ten miles of earth-work. The Dmbar proposes to extend this road from Pachpahar south to Dug at the southern border of the State, about thirty miles further on; but unless the States between that point and the railway carry it on, it will not be of much use for through traffic.

up to 31st March 1880	Rs. a. p.
do. 1879	453 7 0
Expended, 1879-80	179 13 2
	275 7 10

up to 31st March 1880	Rs. a. p.
do. 1879	1,453 7 4
Expended, 1879-80	0 0 0
	1,453 7 4

up to 31st March 1880	Rs. a. p.
do. 1879	4,680 0 0
Expended, 1879-80	0 0 0
	4,680 0 0

up to 31st March 1880	Rs. a. p.
do. 1879	1,537 8 8
Expended, 1879-80	0 0 0
	1,537 8 8

up to 31st March 1880	Rs. a. p.
do. 1879	357 11 6
Expended, 1879-80	0 0 0
	357 11 6

up to 31st March 1880	Rs. a. p.
do. 1879	797 4 0
Expended, 1879-80	0 0 0
	797 4 0

up to 31st March 1880	Rs. a. p.
do. 1879	3,415 8 7
Expended, 1879-80	0 0 0
	3,415 8 7

3. *New road to Patan.*—Estimate Rupees 486. Commenced last year; completed during year under report.

4. *Metalling road from Post Office to join Patan Road.*—Estimate Rupees 1,435. This estimate was for metalling No. 3; work completed during year, length about one mile.

5. *Road to join Neemuch and Patan Roads.*—Estimate Rupees 4,680. A road about two and a half miles long between the west end of the station and Patan city.

It has had only one coat of four and a half inches metal laid down. The usual masonry works for drainage have been executed throughout, completed during the year.

6. *Road from outside stables towards Duragpura.*—Estimate Rupees 2,495. This road leads from the Chaonee to a fair green nearly a mile away.

At certain times of the year very considerable traffic takes place along it. The work was undertaken at the desire of the Political Superintendent and completed this year. Some bills still remain unpaid.

7. *Road to join Patan and Jail Roads.*—Estimate Rupees 436. A useful link road completed this year.

8. *Side drains in Chaonee.*—Estimate Rupees 793. Pucca side drains which were required to drain one of the main streets completed this year.

9. *Doongargaoon Ghat Road.*—Estimate Rupees 6,947. This road is over a low range about twenty miles east of Jhalra Patan; owing to the extremely abrupt ascent and descent, cart traffic was almost stopped; and as it is the main road between the eastern and western districts of the State, it was a great inconvenience. A very fair line with a gradient of one in twenty at both sides has now been run out, the earth-work of which is almost completed. The length is nearly 9,000 feet, and width of roadway twenty-four feet. The masonry works are in progress.

Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	62. <i>Seith Ram Nath Bazaar, 1st Section.</i>
	...	1,551 8 3	—Estimate Rupees 2,012.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	<i>Seith Ram Nath Bazaar, 2nd Section.</i>
	...	1,205 12 7	Estimate Rupees 1,352.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	63. <i>Cloth Bazaar.</i> —Estimate Rupees
	...	3,405 0 6	3,935.
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	64. <i>Bund Road.</i> —Estimate Rupees—.
	...	41 10 6	
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	65. <i>Big Temple Square.</i> —Estimate
	...	2 14 0	Rupees—
Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	66. <i>Road to Padamnathjee's Temple.</i> —
	...	642 13 3	Estimate Rupees 713.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Expended during year	...	Rs. a p.	67. <i>Patan Serai.</i> —Estimate. Rupees
	...	5,501 2 4	13,156. A serai for travellers about half built.

63. *Establishment.*—The office was inspected by the Superintending Engineer for Rajpootana in January.

The establishment generally has worked fairly during the year. This State up to the beginning of the present Raj year paid two-thirds of the pay of the Executive Engineer. But at that time it was arranged that the two States, Kotah and Jhallawar, should pay equal shares.

This relieved Jhallawar to the extent of Rupees 2,000, and reduced the establishment charge from Rupees 14,000 to Rupees 12,000. The sanctioned office establishment consists of one Accountant and two Clerks, who compile the accounts of both States. The work is very heavy, and this is hardly sufficient.

The subordinate work establishment sanctioned is as follows :—

Two overseers. | Two sub-overseers.

There are besides these, three other overseers charged direct to works. The percentage of establishment on expenditure, taking first sanctioned establishment only, is as follows :—

Rupees 1,61,358 : 11,758 :: 100 = 7.23.

If the three overseers charged direct to work are included, the percentage will be—

Rupees 1,61,358 : 13,558 :: 100 = 8.40.

(Sd.) J. W. Miles,
Executive Engineer.

Abstract of expenditure during the official year ending 31st March 1880.

HEADS.	Amount expended during the year.	REMARKS.
	Rs. a. p.	
Original Works	1,06,516 3 10	
Repairs	14,413 7 5	
Irrigation	15,777 1 2	
Patan Committee Works	12,692 11 8	
Establishment	11,758 10 0	
GRAND TOTAL	1,61,358 2 10	

(Sd.) J. W. MILES,
Executive Engineer.

JHALLAWAR STATE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of works in progress during the official year ending 31st March 1880.

No.	NAME OF WORKS.	Estimate	Amount expended up to last year	Expended during the official year	Total expended.	REMARKS.
	ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kotah and Jhallawar Road—					
	1st Section	10,530 0 0	9,557 13 7½	3,450 4 4	12,717 1 11½	
	2nd Section	20,935 0 0	14,017 2 10	12,927 7 7	26,944 10 5	
	3rd Section	30,591 0 0	2,642 21 0½	24,346 12 3	26,988 7 3½	
2	Bilwara Pachpahar Road	32,564 0 0	14,630 8 5	10,199 10 0	24,829 3 2	
3	New road to Patan	450 0 0	173 13 2	275 7 10	425 7 0	
4	Road from Post Office to join Patan Road.	1,435 0 0		1,423 7 4	1,423 7 4	
5	Road to join Patan and Neemuch Road.	4,000 0 0		4,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	
6	Road outside of stables towards Duragpura.	2,401 0 0		1,697 8 5	1,697 8 5	
7	Road to join Patan and Jail Road.	435 0 0		357 11 6	357 11 6	
8	Pucca side drains to Chaoner	793 0 0		797 0 0	797 0 0	
9	Doongargaoon Ghat Road	6,917 0 0		3,415 8 7	3,415 8 7	
10	Branch roads and pucca side drains.	1,507 0 0	—	736 2 4	736 2 4	
11	Shahabad Ghat Road	2,506 0 0	—	2,343 8 5	2,343 8 5	
12	Boat for An Elver	673 0 0	—	628 9 2	628 9 2	

List of works in progress during the official year ending 31st March 1880.—(Continued.)

No.	NAME OF WORKS.	Estimate.	Amount expended up to last year.	Expended during the official year.	Total expended.	REMARKS.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
13	Mayo College Boarding-house.	6,600 0 0	5,368 12 11	265 10 0	5,732 6 11	
14	New stables for atbd ..	4,679 0 0	1,891 3 0	2,908 3 11	4,799 6 11	Some material at site to be transferred.
15	Jail Hospital ..	5,531 0 0	2,519 5 1	3,281 12 11	5,801 2 0	
16	Executive Engineer's Bungalow.	7,013 0 0	5,073 9 11	3,437 4 8	8,510 14 7	
17	Lunatic cells ..	1,337 0 0	355 0 6	1,321 6 5	1,676 6 11	
18	Chaones School and Court-house.	3,477 0 0	479 12 7	2,721 12 4	3,201 8 11	
19	Sepoys' Lines ..	3,000 0 0	232 5 1	3,124 15 0	3,377 4 1	
20	Alteration to Pretumnewas.	1,831 0 0	621 14 4	1,217 15 9	1,839 14 1	
21	Agency Bungalow Verandah	430 0 0	358 6 9	144 5 6	502 12 3	
22	Chaonee Jail ventilators ..	681 0 0	..	799 2 5	799 2 5	Some material at site.
23	Alteration to Raj Atala	782 0 0	..	760 0 7	760 0 7	
24	House for Accountant	663 0 0	..	659 0 6	659 0 6	
25	Out-houses for Executive Engineer.	1,698 0 0	..	1,671 2 4	1,671 2 4	
26	Addition to Chaonee Post Office.	361 0 0	..	320 7 11	320 7 11	
27	Stables in Palace ..	346 0 0	..	454 4 11	454 4 11	
28	Stables for sick horses ..	1,846 0 0	..	1,943 6 3	1,943 6 3	
29	Sepoys' Lines at Patan ..	3,000 0 0	..	2,637 8 11	2,637 8 11	
30	Jail Hospital Compound and subsidiary buildings.	1,873 0 0	..	1,584 8 1	1,584 8 1	
31	Compound wall to Chaonee School.	11,285 0 0	..	1,051 8 3	1,051 8 3	
32	Chaonee Post Office out-houses.	920 0 0	..	758 1 11	758 1 11	
33	House for Agency Head Clerk.	629 0 0	..	630 1 6	630 1 6	
34	Godown for Criminal Court	219 0 0	..	244 0 11	244 0 11	
35	Library, Chaonee School ..	337 0 0	..	342 0 3	342 0 3	
36	Stables at Race-course ..	217 0 0	..	223 3 8	223 3 8	
37	New ward, Chaones Dispensary.	367 0 0	..	291 11 9	291 11 9	
38	Furniture for Executive Engineer's Bungalow.	500 0 0	..	334 8 6	334 8 6	
39	Criminal Court ..	319 0 0	..	239 10 1	239 10 1	
40	New verandah, Mal Badder	392 0 0	..	29 6 0	29 6 0	
	Total Original ..	..	27,746 9 31	1,06,516 3 1	1,64,272 13 11	

List of works in progress during the official year ending 31st March 1880.—(Concluded.)

No.	NAME OF WORKS.	Estimate.	Amount expended up to last year.	Expended during the official year.	Total expended.	REMARKS
	REPAIRS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	COMMUNICATIONS					
41	Chasni Roads ...	..		1,871 11 5	1,871 11 5	
42	Patan Roads	3,500 0 0	..	3,503 8 4	3,503 8 4	
	CIVIL BUILDINGS					
43	Repairs to Jhallawar Compound at Kotah.	265 0 0		264 12 4	264 12 4	
44	Repairs to Patan Dispensary	353 0 0	422 6 3	15 4 2	435 12 5	
45	Naulanky Fort ..	694 0 0		693 11 7	693 11 7	
46	Addition and repairs to Post Office, Patan.	509 0 0		507 15 6	507 15 6	
47	Addition and repairs to Deputy Collector's Office.	463 0 0		626 6 4	626 6 4	Work done in excess of estimate.
48	Repairs to Agency Bungalow.			627 7 2	627 7 2	
49	Repairs to Chasnee Dispensary	365 6 0		365 12 9	365 12 9	
50	Repairs to Feerothjee's Temple.	447 0 0		441 3 11	441 3 11	
51	Raj Mahal works ...	2,400 0 0		2,351 8 10	2,351 8 10	
52	Petty works . . .	.. ..		3,204 1 1	3,204 1 1	
	Total, Repairs ...	.....	422 6 3	14,413 7 5	14,835 15 8	
	IRRIGATION WORKS					
53	Singhpooa Bund ...	3,621 0 0	3,044 8 0	619, 4 10	3,692 12 10	
54	Samli Bund	4,643 0 0	811 2 2	4,279 3 7	5,190 4 9	
55	Oochaoda Bund ...	5,529 0 0	1,291 13 1	3,439 13 6	4,791 12 7	
56	Tank Kallwara ..	1,279 0 0	..	1,346 10 8	1,346 10 8	
57	Bund Khulka Neewaree ...	1,389 0 0	..	1,427 0 7	1,427 0 7	
58	Tank, Anasagor ...	451 0 0	..	451 4 6	451 4 6	
59	Bund Nullab Shahabad ..	1,187 0 0	..	791 6 6	791 6 6	
60	New tank, Jhalra Patan ..	10,189 0 0	..	3,343 3 0	3,343 3 0	
	Total, Irrigation ...	..	5,217 0 3	15,777 1 2	21,024 7 5	
	PATAN COMMITTEE WORKS					
61	Main Bazar Road ...	2,746 0 0	3,027 10 6	479 6 3	3,496 0 9	
62	{ Seith Ramnath Bazar Road, 1st Section. Seith Ramnath Bazar Road, 2nd Section.	{ 3,361 0 0	{ 367 1 5 -	{ 1,651 8 3 1,295 12 7	{ 1,991 8 8 1,295 12 7	

No.	NAME OF WORKS.	Estimate.	Amount expended up to last year.	Expended during the official year.	Total expended.	REMARKS.
	PATAN COMMITTEE WORKS— (Contd.)	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	
63	Cloth Bazar Road	3,035 0 0	171 11 10	3,403 9 6	2,590 5 4	
64	Bund Road	—	—	41 10 6	11 10 6	
65	Big Temple Square	713 0 0	{	2 14 0	2 14 0	
66	Road to Padamnathjee's Temple.			642 12 3	642 12 3	
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.					
67	Patan Serai	13,156 0 0	89 8 0	6,501 2 4	5,593 10 4	
	Total, Patan Committee Works.		3,631 15 9	12,892 11 6	16,524 11 5	
	ESTABLISHMENT.					
68	Establishment.		..	11,541 14 9	11,541 14 9	
69	Camels for Camp			216 12 0	216 12 0	
	Total, Establishment			11,758 10 9	11,758 10 9	

(Sd.) J. W. MILES,
Executive Engineer.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 4 P., dated Dholepoor, 15th June 1869.

From—LAFR. COL. T. DEXTER, Political Agent, Dholepoor,

To—First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward the report of the administration of the Dholepoor State for the year 1879-80.

2. The outcome of the year has been good. Although the "rabbee" cultivation suffered to some extent from the absence of the usual cold weather rains, the rainfall in the khureef had been seasonable and sufficient, the wells were full, and were largely utilised for irrigation.

3. The land revenue was fully and cheerfully paid in, and receipts from all sources exceeded the estimate which was framed last year.

After defraying the current expenses of administration, a surplus of Rupees 2,28,000 (two lakhs and twenty-eight thousand rupees) remained, of which Rupees 1,68,000 (one lakh and sixty-eight thousand rupees) was devoted to the re-payment of the Government loan and the liquidation of advances received from native bankers during the scarcity of 1877-78, while Rupees 60,000 (sixty thousand rupees) were expended on the ceremonies attending the marriage of His Highness the Maharana with the daughter of Shahzada Sheodeo Singh, grandson of the late Maharaja Runjeet Singh of Lahore.

4. A considerable decrease was effected in the cost of administration and of the maintenance of the State establishments.

5. The administration of justice was satisfactorily carried on.

6. The provisions of the agreement entered into with the British Government for the suppression of illicit salt manufacture and of smuggling were loyally enforced by the Durbar.

7. The education of the young Chief continues to be attended with excellent results.

He gives every promise of justifying the great hopes for his future which have been entertained.

His Highness had the honor of receiving and entertaining at Dholepoor their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Lytton on the occasion of their visit to, and return from, Gwalior in December 1879.

8. I now proceed to review the details of administration.

9. *Land Revenue, 1879-80.*—The year under report, 1879-80, is the first during which the "jummas" of the twelve years' settlement have come into operation.

The State demand for land revenue under this settlement amounts to Rupees 7,16,203-10 (seven lakhs sixteen thousand two hundred and three rupees and ten annas only).

The increase on last year is due to the slight raising of the revenue consequent on the introduction of the new "jummas" as well as to the fact that the villages of "Pagli" in Pergunnah Bari, and "Murni" in Pergunnah Rajakhra, lapsed to the State during the year, the jaghirdars having died without heirs.

10. *Land Revenue Receipts, 1879-80.*—The receipts for land revenue exceed by Rupees 5,740 (five thousand seven hundred and forty rupees), the estimate which was submitted with last year's report.

Rupees 6,93,740-11-9 (six lakhs ninety-five thousand seven hundred and forty rupees, eleven annas, and nine pies) were collected, being Rupees 20,462-14-3 (twenty thousand four hundred and sixty-two rupees, fourteen annas, and three pies) less than the entire demand for the year.

11. Rupees 6,050 (six thousand and fifty rupees) have been remitted during the year in twenty-six villages, which suffered exceptional losses during the scarcity of 1877-78; and which for this reason, as well as on account of the bad character of the zemindars, the Durbar have been unwilling to let out under the terms of the settlement.

Nearly all are "Goojar" and "Tounr" villages of the "Dang," or ravine tract bordering on the Chumbul.

A large portion of their inhabitants with their cattle emigrated during the scarcity towards "Malwa;" numbers are stated to have died on the road, at any rate in the instance of these villages very few have returned to their homes.

The process of re-population has been going on for the last two years, but the depletion was in these particular cases so severe that even now there are not enough hands to work the entire culturable area.

All these villages are being carefully supervised under direct State management: their condition is improving day by day, and the Durbar will be prepared in 1880-81, on tenders being made by persons affording good security for the payment of the revenue and for the proper administration of the villages, to give them out in "malgoozari" under the same conditions as the other villages of the State.

The sum of Rupees 6,050 (six thousand and fifty rupees) which has been remitted in these villages, will be the only loss on the amount due under the new settlement "jummas" for the year under report.

12. The collections in 1879-80 include Rupees 19,391 (forty-nine thousand three hundred and ninety-four rupees) arrears realised for previous years. Thus the accounts for this our first year under the settlement stand as follows (see margin).

Revenue demanded under the new settlement, 1879-80	Rs.	As.	P.
Collected for 1879-80, that is to say, total collections	7,16,273	10	0
Less Rupees 60,504, arrears for former years	6,55,769	11	9
Balance	62,503	11	3
Deduct remitted in twenty-six villages	6,050	0	0
Balance	57,356	11	3

The balance of Rupees 57,356-11-3 (fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and fifty-six rupees, fourteen annas, and three pies) still due represents the portion of the last instalment falling due after the 31st

March 1880, and which being collected subsequently to that date will find entry in the accounts of 1880-81.

13. The revenue under the new settlement, with the exception of the sum of Rupees 6,050 (six thousand and fifty rupees), which has, as above explained, been remitted, is being everywhere cheerfully paid in full, and the collection has not involved a tithe of the trouble which was in former years found to be necessary.

A great deal of waste land has been broken up in every village, amounting altogether to about one-fifth of the whole area of the cultivable waste.

This result is, I submit, most satisfactory.

14. *Drainage, Irrigation, and Public Works.*—No new works involving heavy disbursements were undertaken during the year under report.

The drainage channels in Pergunnahs "Gird" and "Mania" were levelled and cleared out, they worked satisfactorily throughout the rainy season of 1879-80.

The necessary repairs to the irrigation tanks in the different pergunnahs were carried out, and twenty-eight new wells were constructed at an average cost of Rupees 150 (one hundred and fifty rupees) each.

The railway feeder roads towards Bari to the south-west, and Rajakhara to the north-east, and the metalled road with the approaches to the railway station, were maintained in an efficient state.

Pucca stone lines for two companies of the Telinga regiment were constructed at a cost of Rupees 3,300 (three thousand and three hundred rupees).

Complete sets of lines for four companies are now ready and in occupation, and the constant danger from fires in the former thatched huts, and the heavy annual cost for thatching, will, in future, be so far avoided.

15. There does not appear to be any probability of our being able to make arrangements to have the quarries of the State worked under a regular and extended system until the completion of the Chumbul bridge, when the large quarries near Dholepoor now in the hands of Messrs. Glover and Co., the contractors, will be given up by them.

Although the quantity of Dholepoor stone sold for building purposes outside the State was probably not greater than it was last year (*viz.*, 30,000 cubic feet), yet the stone is now beginning to get known in the market, and the East Indian Railway have lately arranged to take from the State quarries six lakhs of cubic feet of ballast stone, on which a royalty of two annas per 100 cubic feet will be realised by the Durhar.

16. *Settlement.*—The "jummas" under the land settlement were, as reported last year, given out during the hot season of 1879. The whole of the cultivation during 1879-80 was carried out under the new conditions.

The result has been all that could be desired. The revenue is willingly and fully paid up.

About one-fifth of the culturable waste has been broken up, and the cultivated area will be doubtless further increased during 1880-81.

17. I applied to the office of the Surveyor-General in Calcutta, with a view to ascertaining the terms on which I could obtain from thence for the Durbar copies taken by the photozincographic process of the village and pergunnah maps required to complete the number which it was intended to keep up.

I was informed in reply that the Surveyor-General was disinclined to undertake such a large amount of work as the taking of these copies would entail, and further that the cost of reproducing by photozincography four copies of each of the settlement sheets would amount to at least Rupees 15,000 (fifteen thousand rupees).

Now, we had already in hand two sets of maps, *viz.*, the rough map drawn by the surveyors during measurement, and the first copy on tracing paper on which the subsequent settlement operations were based, and from which it was intended that the photozincographic copies should be taken.

Both of these sets were in good order, and although the original rough map was doubtless not quite as neat as a photozincograph would have been, it was still quite good enough for all practical purposes.

We really then only wanted two more sets to complete our actual and immediate requirements. I found that I could prepare here by hand tracings of each set of village maps at Rupees 1,425 (one thousand four hundred and twenty-five rupees) per set.

These are now ready, they are neatly and correctly executed, and have cost for the two sets Rupees 2,819-3-6 (two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine rupees, three annas, and six pies).

Seven English maps, *viz.*, one of each pergunnah and one of the entire State, which are in excess of this estimate, are now being traced out.

When these are finished I shall forward, for record in the office of the Agent to the Governor-General at Aboe, a complete set of maps: those of villages being in "Urdu," and those of pergunnahs and that of the entire State in the English character.

There will still remain here three copies of each village map, one of which (in Hindi) will be given to "patwaris," while the other two and the pergunnah maps will be kept in the Durbar offices with the two copies of the settlement missals.

18. Simultaneously with the introduction of the new settlement "jummas," a re-distribution of villages in tehsils and a fresh demarcation of the boundaries of the different pergunnahs have been carried out.

These changes were recommended by the late Mr. W. H. Smith in paragraph 3 of his report on the Dholepoor settlement.

The pergunnahs were very unequal in size, and the villages of one administrative division were often to be found at a distance among the villages of another.

"Baseri" was made up of three isolated clusters of villages, each separated from the other by considerable tracts of country belonging to the "Bari" tehsil.

The size of the pergunnahs has now been more nearly equalised with due regard to local affinities and to administrative fitness and convenience, and the villages attached to each tehsil have been grouped together within one continuous boundary.

The new pergunnah maps have been traced out in accordance with this arrangement.

19. *Maafi*.—The annual cash disbursements under this head form a heavy charge on the revenues of the State.

At the death of the late Maharana Bhugwant Singh, the annual payments on this account were Rupees 40,200 (forty thousand and two hundred rupees).

The present administration has been, from time to time, able to effect some reductions on these charges. Standing orders have since 1873-74 invariably required that each maafidar should either come in person to receive his annual stipend, or if for some valid reason he could not himself appear, he was obliged to furnish in writing or by witnesses clear and satisfactory proof of his identity, and to forward a power-of-attorney authorising some agent to receive payment on his behalf.

By these means disbursements were checked and verified, and cheating by personation, which was practised to a considerable extent, was prevented.

I had, however, reason to believe that the registers of the late Maharana's time, which had been handed over to us were untrustworthy, that they had been filled in carelessly, and in many instances dishonestly; and that several of the registered maafidars had really no valid claim to receive the State bounty.

The subject was one of the verification of "sunnds" grantees in 1,235 cases, as and relationship of 1,724 per original grantees.

The task of successfully and thoroughly carrying out such an enquiry in a Hindu State situated, as this administration is during the minority of the Chief, was a delicate and a difficult one. I was anxious that publicity should, as far as possible, be given to our proceedings, and that all the Members of the Council of Regency should sit with me during the investigation of each case.

We have been able during the year under review to take up and finally to dispose of the entire subject with the following result:—

One thousand two hundred and thirty-five cases of original grantees were inquired into, involving the present rights of 1,724 claimants.

Of these, 1,015 cases of original grantees were admitted and sanctioned, either permanently or for the lives of present claimants.

Two hundred and twenty cases of original grantees were not proved and were struck off.

Of present claimants, 1,425 were held to have established their rights as recipients in succession to the original grantees.

Of these, 1,075 were admitted as having claim, they and their direct heirs to receive their shares as permanent endowment.

Three hundred and fifty persons were allowed to continue to receive their maafi stipend for their lives only.

The claims of 299 persons were disallowed, and their names were struck off the register.

The cash maafi allowances have thus been reduced to Rupees 33,804-11-9 (thirty-three thousand eight hundred and four rupees, eleven annas, and nine pice) annually, of which Rupees 28,668-12-2 (twenty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-eight rupees, twelve annas, and two pice) only is *permanent* endowment to Hindu temples, Mahomedan places of worship, tombs, and public monuments, Pundits, Monks, and their families, &c., &c., and Rupees 5,341-6-10 (five thousand three hundred and forty-one rupees, six annas, and ten pice) are allowances which will terminate with the lives of the present recipients.

The result of these enquiries I have had compiled in English in the form of a register. The whole of the cases, as they stand at present, whether admitted or rejected, have been entered and grouped under serial numbers. The same number is borne on the "Urdu" missal, and filed relating to that particular enquiry.

In each case it has been further recorded in the register:—

1st.—The name of the original grantee.

2nd.—The name or names of present claimants.

3rd.—The authority originally sanctioning the allowance with date of grant.

4th.—The amount originally granted.

5th.—Any subsequent modifications which have taken place in the grant, and by what authority.

6th.—Summary of proofs in favor of, or militating against, the claim.

7th.—The orders passed by the Administrator and the Council of Regency.

These orders I have in each instance entered with my own hand.

Copies of this register have been made out in Hindi and in "Urdu," and a clear and permanent record has thus been secured.

I must here express the great obligations due in this matter to Lachman Singh Sahib, a Brahmin gentleman, Member of the Council of Regency, who has been specially in charge of this subject.

The Council is now engaged in making a similar enquiry into the grants of *land* held in maafi by different persons in the State; these grants represent an aggregate annual revenue of Rupees 95,000 (ninety-five thousand rupees).

20. *Government Loan*.—In March 1874 Government granted to the Dholpoor State a loan of Rupees 7,00,000 (seven lakhs of rupees)

in order to pay off the debts which had accumulated during the rule of the late Maharana " Bhugwant Sing."

In the course of the next three years establishments and expenditure were largely reduced, while the revenue was increased : and during 1874-75, 1875-76, and 1876-77 the State repaid to Government on account of principal and interest of this loan Rupees 4,17,000 (four lakhs and seventeen thousand rupees). While during the same period a further sum of Rupees 1,87,000 (one lakh and eighty-seven thousand rupees) was devoted to carrying out a land settlement, to the construction of irrigation tanks and wells, to the cultivation fifteen square mi that is to say, that during ti of establishment, a surplus (sand rupees), averaging slightly over Rupees 2,00,000 (two lakhs of rupees) a year was realised ; the entire of which surplus was devoted to the re-payment of the Government loan and to useful and necessary works.

When the great scarcity of 1877-78, followed by the unfavorable season of 1878-79 came on the State, the balances in the Dholepoor Treasury were small and insufficient. Further considerable reductions of establishment were made, but the same causes which diminished the revenue tended to increase the expenditure ; and while large remissions of the State demand for the land were unavoidable, and further losses were occurring in every item of ordinary receipts, the price of food-grains had enormously increased the cost of feeding the State establishments was more than doubled, and extraordinary expenditure for poor-houses and relief works became necessary.

The sources of revenue having failed, and the State not having been in a position to retain for utilisation in this time of difficulty the surplus of former years, the Durbar necessarily incurred liabilities which it was unable to meet out of current revenue.

The instalments of the Government loan were, for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79, unavoidably suspended.

Payments on this account were resumed in 1879-80. A sum of Rupees 90,000 (ninety thousand rupees) accruing to the State on account of compensation for salt and customs was transferred to the credit of Government as an instalment towards the re-payment of the loan.

I had the honor during 1879-80 to submit a full report with regard to the financial position of the State.

Under the orders of Government a further loan of Rupees 3,40,000 (three lakhs and forty thousand rupees) was in March 1880 granted to the Durbar in order to clear off all the outstanding liabilities contracted during the years 1877-78 and 1878-79.

This loan was ordered to be consolidated with the balance of the former loan ; the whole to bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and to be repaid by annual instalments of not less than Rupees 1,00,000 (one lakh of rupees), plus the entire of the interest accruing each year.

Government are to retain as a portion of this instalment the sum of Rupees 60,000 (sixty thousand rupees) annually due to the State under the salt agreement with the Government of India.

After deducting the sum of Rupees 90,000 (ninety thousand rupees) which was credited under this head to Government in 1879-80, the total amount now due by the State on account of the consolidated loan should be Rupees 6,84,000 (six lakhs and eighty-four thousand rupees), on which an instalment of Rupees 1,00,000 (one lakh of rupees) *plus* the interest which will have accrued during the year will be payable in 1880-81.

21. *Budget Estimate, 1879-80, compared with actuals.*—Both receipts and expenditure are larger than the estimate submitted with last year's Administration Report.

The actual excess on the expenditure side of the regular estimate has been mainly caused by the fact that the Durbar has disbursed Rupees 1,68,045 (one lakh sixty-eight thousand and forty-five rupees) towards the re-payment of the Government loan and the liquidation of the liabilities contracted in 1877-78 and 1878-79, instead of Rupees 1,20,000 (one lakh and twenty thousand rupees) only, which had been contemplated when the budget was submitted.

Owing to some of the accounts of adjustable and recoverable advances having been sent in too late for insertion in the regular estimate, the amount entered under "Inefficient Balance" has been necessarily shown as larger than otherwise would have been the case.

"Payments of deposits disbursed to claimants" were also more considerable than it had been calculated they would have been.

Disbursements on account of ordinary expenditure and of the maintenance of the State establishments were less than the sum at which they had been estimated.

22. *Regular Estimate Receipts, 1879-80. Land Revenue.*—Receipts for land revenue have exceeded the estimate by Rupees 5,740 (five thousand seven hundred and forty rupees).

23. *Tankadars.*—Rupees 21,818 (twenty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight rupees) have been received from Tankadars instead of Rupees 30,000 (thirty thousand rupees) estimated.

A remission of Rupees 3,000 (three thousand rupees) has however been made during the year on the "tanka" due by the Rao of "Sir Matta," as the most convenient form of paying him one year's compensation accruing on account of salt and customs.

The balance short of the estimate under this head is thus actually only Rupees 5,152 (five thousand one hundred and fifty-two rupees).

The Rao of "Sir Matta," who contracted a second marriage during the year, specially solicited and obtained from the Durbar that some leniency should again be shown him this year in the matter of this "tanka," as well as on account of the balance of "nuzzur" which it will be seen further on is still due by him.

24. *Oobari.*—The receipts for "Oobari" are more than the estimate by Rupees 51-5 (eighty-one rupees and eight annas).

25. *Sevas Janna Customs.*—Receipts from customs include the sum of Rupees 90,000 (ninety thousand rupees) on account of Government compensation for salt and customs from 1st October 1878 to 31st

March 1880, and Rupees 10,424 (ten thousand four hundred and twenty-four rupees) realised on account of intoxicating drugs, abkari, royalty on stone sold in quarries other than those of Messrs. Glover and Co., &c., &c.

26. *Fines*.—Fines show an increase of Rupees 2,287 (two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven rupees).

27. *"Kusra" or discount fees*.—The purchases made on account of the State have been smaller than usual during the year, and the discount fees are Rupees 1,218 (one thousand two hundred and eighteen rupees) less than the estimate.

28. *Stamps*.—The sale of stamps for bonds, court-fees, &c., are slightly in excess of the estimate.

29. *Garden produce*.—There has been no loss under this head. Rupees 400 (four hundred rupees) of the realisations for garden produce for 1879-80, recovered during 1880-81, will be shown in the accounts for that year.

30. *Hide contract*.—The sum received for hides fluctuates considerably according to the demand and the quantity and quality of the hides received by the contractors; the amount collected in 1879-80 was less by Rupees 239 (two hundred and thirty-nine rupees) than had been anticipated.

31. *Toll collections*.—Remittances from the Executive Engineer, Gwalior Road, on account of tolls of the Chumbul bridge were Rupees 5,000 (five thousand rupees) in excess of the estimate.

32. *Miscellaneous. Sale of horses*.—Rupees 700 (seven hundred rupees) due on this account from "Sirdars" and others have not yet been received; they will be recovered in 1880-81.

33. *Deductions for absence without leave*.—The estimate of probable "deductions" has been exceeded by Rupees 882 (eight hundred and eighty-two rupees).

34. *Nuzzur*.—Rupees 5,000 (five thousand rupees) due by the Rao of "Sir Matta" was not paid. Under the head of "Tankadars," I have noted that the Rao of "Sir Matta" had applied for and obtained from the Durbar that a further delay shall be allowed an account of the sums due by him. The Rao has the reputation of being a trustworthy man, and he is, I believe, exerting himself to satisfy the State demands. It has now been formally explained to him that further arrears cannot be allowed to accumulate, and that he must positively undertake during the current year to clear off the balance standing against him.

35. *Miscellaneous receipts from Tehsils*.—Rupees 727 (seven hundred and twenty-seven rupees) more than the estimate were collected.

36. *Deposits and unclaimed property*.—This item amounted during 1879-80 to Rupees 11,293 (eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-three rupees) more than had been expected.

37. *Refunds*.—Recoveries under this head were by Rupees 2,802 (two thousand eight hundred and two rupees) greater than the amount entered in the budget.

38. *Sale of Surput grass.*—Rupees 150 (one hundred and fifty rupees) is still due on account of "Surput" grass sold in 1879-80. It will be recovered and shown in the accounts of next year.

39. *Sales of charcoal.*—Profits on the sales of the State reserves of charcoal have not proved to be available to the extent which had been anticipated.

Owing to the considerable works now going on under Messrs. Glover and Co., carriage is difficult to procure, and the rates for labour and for hire of carts have considerably increased.

It has been considered advisable for the present to limit the sales of charcoal to such purchasers as will consent to take the charcoal from the godowns in "Bari" near the jungles where it is made.

Hence the sales only amounted to Rupees 1,872 (one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two rupees), instead of Rupees 3,000 (three thousand rupees) as had been estimated in the budget.

40. *Grazing and sale of grass.*—Receipts for grazing dues and sales of grass came to Rupees 160 (one hundred and sixty rupees) more than the estimate.

41. *Sales of brass.*—On account of objections made by the purchaser as to the quality of brass proposed for sale, brass to the value of Rupees 1,835 (one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five rupees) only, instead of Rupees 3,000 (three thousand rupees) was disposed of.

42. *Receipts from Maafi and Jaghir villages on account of survey expenses.*—The last instalment of the sum due by jaghirdars and mafidars on account of the balance recoverable for survey expenses, *viz.*, Rupees 900 (nine hundred rupees) was received too late to be credited in the budget for 1879-80; this amount will be shown in 1880-81.

43. *Receipts from Messrs. Glover and Co. on account of royalty on stone.*—These receipts fell short by Rupees 439 (four hundred and thirty-nine rupees) of the amount which had been estimated.

44. *Total Receipts.*—The total receipts, including the opening balance of Rupees 66,525 (sixty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-five rupees), amounted to Rupees 9,82,901-6-8 (nine lakhs eighty-two thousand nine hundred and one rupees, six annas, and eight pies), or Rupees 40,376-3-2 (forty thousand three hundred and seventy-six rupees, three annas, and two pies) in excess of the estimate submitted with last year's report.

45. *Regular Estimate, Expenditure, Jeb Khurch and Khassgi.*—The monthly budget system and the reductions reported on in paragraph 51 of my last Administration Report have enabled us to keep down disbursements in "Jeb Khurch" and "Khassgi" to within the limits fixed last year: in point of fact the expenditure under both these heads has been Rupees 296 (two hundred and ninety-six rupees) less than the estimate.

46. *Military.*—A saving of Rupees 2,152 (two thousand one hundred and fifty-two rupees) has been effected under the head of Military.

47. *Civil.*—In civil an excess of Rupees 136 (one hundred and thirty-six rupees) has been disbursed.

48. *Maafi*.—In maafi a saving of Rupees 8,595 (eight thousand five hundred and ninety-five rupees) has been made.

49. *Deposits disbursed to claimants*.—"Deposits" amounting to Rupees 7,605 (seven thousand six hundred and five rupees) more than the sum which had been budgeted for were paid out.

50. *Instalment of Government loan*.—Under the arrangements concluded in January 1880, Rupees 90,000 (ninety thousand rupees) only, instead of Rupees 1,20,000 (one lakh and twenty thousand rupees) were in part liquidation of the State loan, paid over to Government by a book transfer of the amount due by Government to the Durbar on account of compensation for salt and customs.

51. *Public Works*.—Rupees 318 (three hundred and forty-eight rupees) less than the amount of the estimate were expended.

52. *Settlement*.—The Budget Estimate for settlement establishment was exceeded by Rupees 150 (one hundred and fifty rupees).

53. *Miscellaneous*.—The saving under this head amounted to Rupees 42½ (four hundred and twenty-four rupees).

54. *Inefficient balance*.—Owing, as already explained, to delay in submitting accounts and clearing off the following advances, *viz.*, Rupees 4,561 (four thousand five hundred and sixty-one rupees) for cutting grass for cavalry and for encamping grounds; Rupees 1,000 (one thousand rupees) for preparation of charcoal; Rupees 1,400 (one thousand four hundred and ninety rupees) for "taccavi," and Rupees 4,127 (four thousand one hundred and twenty-seven rupees) advances to the "Kotha-Rukti;" the inefficient balance has been increased by Rupees 11,222 (eleven thousand two hundred and twenty-two rupees) more than had been arranged for in the estimate.

55. *Part payment of advances taken in 1877-78 and 1878-79*.—A sum of Rupees 78,045 (seventy-eight thousand and forty-five rupees), for which provision had not been made in the budget, was during the year paid from revenue towards the liquidation of advances taken from private bankers in 1877-78 and 1878-79.

56. *His Highness' marriage expenses*.—Rupees 60,000 (sixty thousand rupees) as arranged last year were disbursed for the expenditure attending the marriage ceremony of His Highness the Maharana in May 1879.

57. *Total disbursements*.—The total disbursements exceeded the estimate by Rupees 55,724 (fifty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four rupees). But taking all the State departments of "Jeb Khureh" and "Khassgi," Military, Civil, Maafi, Public Works, Settlement, and Miscellaneous, the expenditure was less than the amount budgeted for by Rupees 11,000 (eleven thousand rupees), while a sum of Rupees 1,68,045 (one lakh sixty-eight thousand and forty-five rupees) towards re-payment of debt, and Rupees 60,000 (sixty thousand rupees) for the marriage of His Highness the Maharaj Rana, or in all Rupees 2,28,045 (two lakhs twenty-eight thousand and forty-five rupees) in excess of ordinary expenditure, were paid out of revenue.

58. *Closing balance, 1879-80.*—The balance in hand at the close of the year was Rupees 81,176-9-3 (eighty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-six rupees, nine annas, and three pies).

59. *Budget Estimate, 1880-81. Receipts. Land Revenue.*—The opening balance for 1880-81 is Rupees 81,176-9-3 (eighty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-six rupees, nine annas, and three pies).

60. The receipts under this head (Land Revenue) have been estimated at Rupees 7,00,000 (seven lakhs of rupees), or Rupees 4,250 (four thousand two hundred and fifty-nine rupees) more than was collected during the past year.

The demand for 1880-81 will be Rupees 7,18,000 (seven lakhs and eighteen thousand rupees), as the villages of "Chaoni" and "Samola" have come into khalsa since the beginning of the year.

61. *Tankadars.*—It is anticipated that Rupees 24,000 (twenty-four thousand rupees) at least will be collected during the year from "Sir Mattra," "Rijhowni," and "Nimrole;" this is only Rupees 2,152 (two thousand one hundred and fifty-two rupees) more than has been received during 1879-80.

62. *Customs.*—Receipts from customs have been estimated at Rupees 70,000 (seventy thousand rupees), or Rupees 30,424 (thirty thousand four hundred and twenty-four rupees) less than were received last year. During 1879-80 an *extra* payment from Government of Rupees 30,000 (thirty thousand rupees) was credited on account of the six months from 1st October 1878 to 31st March 1879, which had not been drawn in 1878-79.

63. *Fines.*—Rupees 5,900 (five thousand and nine hundred rupees), which is Rupees 386 (three hundred and eighty-six rupees) less than last year, should certainly be collected.

64. *Kusrat or discount fees.*—The amount estimated for is about the same as was realised in 1879-80.

65. *Stamps.*—In stamps an increase may fairly be anticipated. Under the new settlement tenants are claiming cultivating rights, and are suing zemindars to be relieved of enhancements of rent: the sum budgeted for is however only Rupees 145 (one hundred and forty-five rupees) in excess of the amount collected last year.

66. *Garden produce.*—A great portion of the income under this head is derived from the State mango groves. The mango season of 1880-81 is not a good one.

Rupees 1,900 (one thousand and nine hundred rupees) only will probably be realised.

67. *Hide contract.*—Rupees 400 (four hundred rupees) only has been estimated for under this head.

68. *Toll collections.*—Rupees 32,000 (thirty-two thousand rupees) have been already received in May 1880 from the Executive Engineer, Agra and Gwalior Road, for arrears due for former years for the "Chumbul" Rajgat tolls.

69. *Sales of horses.*—Including arrears due for last year, Rupees 1,000 (one thousand rupees) should be recovered for sales of horses.

70. *Deductions for absence without leave.*—Rupees 3,500 (three thousand and five hundred rupees), or Rupees 382 (three hundred and eighty-two rupees) less than last year have been estimated, as the probable outcome of deductions for absence without leave.

71. *Nuzzur.*—It is hoped that Rupees 3,000 (three thousand rupees) on account of arrears of "nuzzur" will be paid by the Rao of "Sir Mattra."

72. *Miscellaneous receipts from Tehsils.*—The miscellaneous receipts from tehsils are entered at Rupees 2,200 (two thousand and two hundred rupees), or slightly less than in 1879-80.

73. *Deposits.*—The deposits are estimated at Rupees 15,000 (fifteen thousand rupees), or Rupees 8,293 (eight thousand two hundred and ninety-three rupees) less than in 1879-80.

74. *Refunds.*—Including the amount which should have been received and credited before the 31st March 1880, these realisations should reach Rupees 28,000 (twenty-eight thousand rupees).

75. *Surpat grass.*—The contract for sales of surpat grass now made amounts to Rupees 2,200 (two thousand and two hundred rupees).

76. *Sale of charcoal.*—Sales of charcoal will, as already explained, be probably small; and not more than Rupees 1,200 (twelve hundred rupees) will, it is thought, be realised.

77. *"Charai" and sales of grass.*—Are estimated slightly lower than last year's receipts.

78. *Receipts from maafi and jaghir villages.*—The last instalment due on this account, viz., Rupees 900 (nine hundred rupees) was received too late to credit in last year's accounts; it is shown in the budget for 1880-81.

79. *Receipts from Messrs. Glover and Co.*—In March 1881 the work of Messrs. Glover and Co. will probably be completed, and as all arrears will then be paid up, receipts from this source will probably amount to the sum at which they have been estimated, viz., Rupees 4,300 (four thousand and three hundred rupees).

80. *The total amount of estimated receipts for 1880-81.*—The total amount of estimated receipts for 1880-81, including the opening balance of Rupees 81,176-9-3 (eighty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-six rupees, nine annas, and three pies), is Rupees 9,82,891-9-3 (nine lakhs eighty-two thousand eight hundred and ninety-one rupees, nine annas, and three pies), or about the same sum as was collected in 1879-80.

81. *Estimated expenditure, 1880-81. Jeb Khurch and Khaugi.*—The expenditure under "Khaugi" and "Jeb Khurch" has been estimated at Rupees 1,94,000 (one lakh and ninety-four thousand rupees) and Rupees 1,18,000 (one lakh and eighteen thousand rupees), respectively.

This is more than was spent in these establishments during the past year, and it should be amply sufficient to meet all possible contingencies.

82. *Military.—Civil.*—The sum allotted for the military establishment is Rupees 1,84,000 (one lakh and eighty-four thousand rupees), and for the Civil Departments Rupees 1,05,000 (one lakh and five thousand rupees), or about the same as was found sufficient in 1879-80.

83. *Maafi.*—The estimate of Rupees 31,300 (thirty-four thousand and three hundred rupees) is rather more than the full maafi charge for one year.

84. *Deposits claimed and disbursed.*—Rupees 12,000 (twelve thousand rupees) will probably be sufficient to meet the claims under this head.

85. *Instalment of Government loan.*—It is proposed to repay Rupees 1,00,000 (one lakh of rupees) of principal, together with the interest due on the Government loan, which will be somewhat less than Rupees 35,000 (thirty-five thousand rupees). The whole has approximately been estimated at Rupees 1,35,000 (one lakh and thirty-five thousand rupees).

86. *Public Works, Settlement and Miscellaneous.*—Do not appear to require any comment.

87. *Inefficient balance.*—Every effort will be made to keep down the inefficient balance to within the estimate of Rupees 18,000 (eighteen thousand rupees).

88. *Total expenditure estimated for 1880-81.*—The total expenditure for 1880-81 is estimated at Rupees 8,35,300 (eight lakhs thirty-five thousand and three hundred rupees).

This is Rupees 66,424 (sixty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-four rupees) less than the amount shown as disbursed in 1879-80. But it must be borne in mind that while in 1879-80 Rupees 1,68,015 (one lakh sixty-eight thousand and forty-five rupees) were paid out of revenue towards the liquidation of the Government loan and of advances from private bankers, it is intended in 1880-81 to pay on this account Rupees 1,35,000 (one lakh and thirty-five thousand rupees) only.

Further, in 1879-80, a sum of Rupees 60,000 (sixty thousand rupees) for the marriage expenses of His Highness the Maharaj Rana was met from revenue. There will be no similar charge for 1880-81.

After deducting Rupees 1,35,000 (one lakh and thirty-five thousand rupees) for the instalment of the Government loan, the whole of the rest of the estimated expenditure amounts to Rupees 7,00,300 (seven lakhs and three hundred rupees) only. This is within Rupees 300 (three hundred rupees) of the limit to which I hoped (as reported by me in January last) to be able to reduce the expenditure.

89. *Closing balance.*—The closing balance is estimated at Rupees 1,47,591 (one lakh forty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one rupees).

90. *Salt Agreement.*—I am glad to report that the agreement entered into with the British Government by the State for the suppression of salt-works and of illicit trade in salt, has been thoroughly carried out by the Durbar.

Before the agreement came into force, full publicity was given to the regulations which it was intended to enforce. Existing salt-works

were dug up and entirely destroyed. Clear intimation was given to zemindars of the nature of the duties which would be required of them; and a special establishment was organised to prevent and report infractions of the published regulations.

During the first six months after the agreement had come into operation (1st October 1878 to 31st March 1879), punishment was invariably inflicted, not only on persons actually detected in illicitly manufacturing or trading in salt, but also on the zemindars of villages in which the detected cases occurred.

During 1879-80 there have been no cases of illicit manufacture, and but a very few most petty cases of smuggling. No salt, except second and third class "Sambhar," can now be purchased in the State.

The market has been generally supplied by purchases made in Agra by Dholepoor traders. Occasional small consignments have however been imported from "Sambhar" direct.

The average price for the whole year of mixed second and third class Sambhar salt has been—

In the city of Dholepoor, 11 seers and 2½ chittacks (British Government weight) per rupee.

In the large towns of "Bari" and "Rajakliera," the average price has been 10 seers and 3 chittacks per rupee.

The Maharaj Rana has received from "Sambhar" 300 maunds of first class salt, the yearly gift of the British Government to His Highness for the use of his household.

The abolition of the customs duties, and the consequent general exemption from the exactions and petty annoyances inflicted by the subordinates of the State Customs establishment, has been universally felt and acknowledged as a great boon to the people.

91. *Criminal Justice and Police.*—In 1879-80, 1,769 cases came before the Criminal Court; of these 1,714 were disposed of and fifty-five cases were pending.

There is an increase of 129 petty criminal charges as compared to last year.

A remarkable decrease, however, is shown in heinous crime.

I have not been able to discover that, with the exception of cattle-thefts and of petty cases of house-breaking, any serious crime has occurred which has not been reported. I know for certain, as I will show further on, that many cases of cattle-theft never come before the police.

Of 117 cases of heinous crime reported during the year, convictions were obtained in seventy-nine cases, or 67·5 per cent.

In twenty-two cases the criminals were known and proof obtained against them, though they were still at large either in foreign territory or in Dholepoor.

That is to say, that 101 cases, or 86·3 per cent. of cases reported, were detected. Two cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

Of persons concerned, 62·7 per cent. were arrested.

Of persons arrested, 79·7 per cent. were convicted, and five persons were under trial at the close of the year.

Twelve individuals of notorious bad character were made to furnish security for good behaviour.

Whipping was substituted for imprisonment in seventy-eight cases.

92. The general working of the police has been better than last year.

In cattle-thefts, however, they have not done well.

Of sixty-five cases of cattle-theft reported, convictions were obtained in only 58 per cent ; in eighteen cases, however, not included in these convictions, the police obtained proof against persons principally in foreign territory.

Of 128 persons concerned in this crime, only 51·2 per cent. were arrested; and of the persons arrested, 71·6 per cent. were convicted.

The number of arrests is very small, but the proportion of convictions to arrests is an improvement on last year.

93. The Thakoor and Goojar cattle thieves, both of Gwalior and of Dholepoor, reside generally in villages on the south and north banks of the Chumbul, respectively.

Every individual of those on one side of the river has many relations and connections among the people of his caste on the other side.

On cattle being stolen from any of our villages and taken across the river, the owner frequently manages to get them back through the relatives of the thieves, either by paying a small fine per head ("Punhai"), or by effecting an exchange by the return of some cattle stolen from Gwalior which were concealed in the ravines on the Dholepoor side.

Such cases are never reported to the police.

Report is made only when—

1st.—The thieves are believed to be Dholepoor people, and the cattle are hidden in or near some Dholepoor village, or if the thieves are Gwalior men, they have not been able to get the stolen animal across the river.

2nd.—When the theft has been effected by violence, and that common report has brought it to the ears of the State authorities.

3rd.—When the owners of the cattle get news of the theft in time to pursue the thieves, and hope by calling for assistance to effect a rescue of their property ; and

4th.—When owners have vainly tried themselves to recover their animals by paying "Punhai," and they see that a report to the police is the only chance left.

I have no reason to believe that the police have refused to make enquiry into cases when they have been brought to their notice, but, on the other hand, I do think that there is no great alacrity shown in finding out and taking up cases not specially reported to them.

The cattle-thefts during the year under review were, as in 1875-76, nearly all cases in which the thieves managed to separate a few cattle

from herds, and endeavoured to drive them off quietly through the ravines without exciting suspicion.

The zemindars with whom agreements were come to last year at Dholepoor have generally behaved well, and have carried out the promises then made.

In no less than eighteen instances either thefts were prevented, or the cattle stolen were rescued and recovered through the local influence and pressure exerted by zemindars, four of whom have been on this account specially rewarded during the year.

There is very little doubt that cattle-theft has decreased during the year, and that this is principally due to the attitude now taken by these landholders.

94. *Murder*.—Of the three cases of murder, one was committed by "Persaudi" of Mouzah "Gorekha" in Gwalior.

In the endeavour to get clear off with some cattle he had stolen, he shot one of the party who had come to effect a rescue. "Persaudi" was obliged to give up the stolen cattle, but he himself escaped.

Active measures to effect his arrest have been taken at the solicitation of this Agency by Colonel Osborne and by the Gwalior Durbar.

The second murder was committed in Mouzah "Jonawad."

The house of "Nandram" Rajpoot of that village was broken into, hearing some slight noise "Nandram" got up, and seeing the thieves succeeding in seizing one of them, he was however at once cut down by one of the others.

All escaped for the time, but subsequently three out of four concerned were arrested and convicted.

It was not clearly proved which of the four struck the blow that killed "Nandram."

The third case was one of jealousy.

"Baldeo," Thakoor of Mouzah "Dohati," cohabited with a woman who had formerly been the mistress of "Tursanpol," Thakoor of Mouzah "Samore."

It would appear that the latter, while keeping up a pretence of friendship with Baldeo, renewed his intercourse with his former mistress.

Baldeo was soon after murdered not far from his home, and it is believed that Tursanpol, being anxious once more to get the woman entirely to himself, quarrelled with and murdered the man who stood in his way. The case was under trial at the close of the year.

The cases of culpable homicide offer no features of peculiar interest, nearly all took place in the course of quarrels about cattle or crops.

Convictions were obtained in every case.

95. *Robberies*.—In the four cases of robbery, convictions were also obtained. They were really thefts from the person, in which violence was committed, and which technically became robberies: they were all unimportant cases.

NR.—The robbery of cumins seed (seeds) by Kunjars (paragraph 95) is included in the criminal returns of 1900-01, and not in those of this year.

In 1879-80 proof was obtained that the leader of the party of mounted robbers reported on last year in paragraph 66 of my Administration Report was a proclaimed criminal of the Gwalior State, named "Kashiram;" he had fled from Gwalior and was hiding in some of the Goojar villages of Pergunuah "Bari" in this State.

Arrangements were made for his arrest, and the Deputy Magistrate of Bari was ordered himself to see it effected.

Kashiram, however, was determined not to be captured, he fired upon the party, and was killed while endeavouring to break through and escape.

One of his principal followers, "Manobur" Goojar, was arrested in Gwalior on the requisition of this Agency, and the band is now entirely broken up and dispersed.

No thefts occurred during the year on the Grand Trunk Road in this State.

96. The police have, on the whole, worked better than they did in 1878-79.

Out of 1,769 cases of all kinds sent up, their action was disapproved of by the Courts in 211 cases only.

97. Two important captures of thieves were made by the young Rana himself.

On the first occasion in February 1880 when out on tour with me in the district twenty-four miles from Dholepoor, the Rana rode into Dholepoor to see one of his Sirdars who was seriously ill. On his return the same day with two of his young companions and two mounted orderlies, he met about ten miles from Dholepoor a poor old peasant, who was hewailing the loss of a mare stolen from him that morning; he had pursued the thief so far, but he could not keep up with him, and he was now hopelessly left behind.

The Rana had happened to notice some miles back a man riding a good-looking mare going in the direction of the Chumbul; finding from the description now given that this was most certainly the thief with the stolen animal, he desired the old man to come on quietly, and promised that he would get back his mare for him. He then at once turned with his companions and rode back at speed along the road they had just come. They succeeded in overtaking and capturing the thief before he reached the "Chumbul."

They took him and the stolen mare to the nearest police station (at "Chaoni"), where the Rana made them over to the officer in charge with an account of what had occurred.

He then rode to meet the poor old peasant, and told him how and where he would find his property.

The captured thief was subsequently found to be a notorious horse-stealer named "Balwunt," belonging to the "Chumbul" ravine village of "Jowra" in the Gwalior State.

On the second occasion the Maharana was out coursing in the thinly populated district to the north-west of the State, when hearing

shouts and clamour as if a fight was going on near a small village at some distance, he at once rode to the spot.

A large party of "Kunjars" (all professional thieves) were engaged in collecting and carrying off the whole of a valuable crop of "zeera" (cumin seed) which had been grown on the village lands.

The villagers were defending their property as well as they could, but they had no chance with the "Kunjars," who were more numerous and more determined.

The arrival of the Rana and his party however at once and entirely changed the position of affairs.

The Kunjars were captured to a man; the stolen "zeera" was returned to the villagers. The "Kunjar" camp, which was close by, was searched and more stolen property discovered, and the whole party of twenty Kunjars were brought in by the Rana and made over to me.

Evidence was forthcoming against every one of them, and they were all punished.

98. *Sindia State Railway cases.*—The Government Police of the Sindia State Railway

Theft—Section 379, I P. C.	..	16 cases	registered during 1879-80
Mischief—Section 424, I P. C.	..	2 "	
Taking illegal gratification—Section 161, I P. C.	..	2 "	the sixteen cases shown
Assault—Section 322, I P. C.	..	1 case	in the margin, all were
Cheating—Section 417, I P. C.	..	1 "	very petty cases. Three
Total	..	16 cases.	only were prosecuted

before the Courts, of these two were thefts, in which one accused was convicted and one acquitted.

The third case prosecuted was one of petty mischief, the charge was dismissed. Most of the ten thefts reported were complaints that clothes, &c., left on the platform while it was crowded with passengers had disappeared; reports of goods arriving short of their proper weight, &c.

On one occasion an attempt was made at night to carry off a bale of cotton from the goods platform, the chowkidar on duty gave the alarm, but the thieves made their escape abandoning the bale of cotton in their flight.

The total value of property stolen was Rupees 63-14 (sixty-three rupees and fourteen annas), of which Rupees 21-10 (twenty-one rupees and ten annas) was recovered.

One accident was reported on the Sindia State Railway line during the year.

In September 1879 the body of an old woman was found lying on the line at some distance from the Mania station; she did not belong to any of the adjacent villages, and the police were unable to discover from whence she had come.

She was apparently a beggar, and from the nature of the wounds on the body, its position and its surroundings, it was conjectured that she had strayed on to the line during the previous night, had lain down, and had been struck and killed by a passing train. The Sindia State Railway Police have done their duty satisfactorily.

99. *Accidents on the works of Messrs Glover and Co., Contractors, Sindia State Railway.*—Three labourers were, while working in one of

the foundation wells of No. 11 pier of the Chumbul bridge, killed by sudden rushes of water and fall of masses of earth within the well.

One man was killed by an accidental fall from the top of one of the piers.

A pointsman engaged in shunting some heavily laden stone wagons near the Pachgaon quarries, slipped and fell in front of one of the wagons, the wheels of which passed over him; he died from the injuries received.

A workman was drowned while crossing the Chumbul in one of the boats used at the bridge works; the boat was driven by the current against some obstacle in the river bed, it filled and sank.

It was not far from the bank, help was at hand, and all the workmen were got on shore, except one, who was unfortunately carried away by the current and drowned.

The enquiries into the above five cases resulted in establishing that all were purely accidental, and that in none was blame attributable to the officers or agents in charge of the works.

100. *Civil Courts*.—Suits in 302 civil cases were instituted in the Courts of the State.

Two hundred and fifty-one cases were decided, and fifty-one cases were pending at the close of the year.

The amount of property in litigation amounted to Rupees 13,993 (thirteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-three rupees).

101. *Revenue Courts*.—Nine hundred and eight revenue cases came before the Courts; 797 cases were decided, and 111 were pending at the close of the year.

102. *Jail*.—The beginning of 1879-80 found sixty prisoners confined under sentence in the jail of Dholepoor.

Fifty-three more prisoners were sentenced during the year, making in all 113 prisoners.

Of these sixty were released during the year, four died, and one escaped, leaving in jail at the close of the year 1879-80, forty-eight prisoners only.

The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment during 1879-80 is smaller than in previous years.

The punishment of whipping most certainly exercises in Dholepoor a greater deterrent effect than that of imprisonment, and the attention of the Criminal Courts was again at the commencement of 1879-80 directed towards the advisability of substituting the former for the latter punishment, whenever the nature of the case rendered such a substitution advisable and permissible.

The health of the jail has been generally good throughout the year.

The prisoner who escaped, "Khubi," was a notorious criminal under sentence of ten years' imprisonment.

Enquiry into the circumstances of his escape established the fact that it was effected with the connivance of some of the interior jail officials and through the carelessness of others.

The delinquents were severely punished, and every man on duty in the part of the jail from which, and through which he got away, was dismissed the service. I am glad to be able to report that "Khubi" has been re-captured in Gwalior since the close of the year under notice.

103. *Dispensaries and Vaccination.*—The appointment of Surgeon to the Eastern States Agency having been abolished from the 1st April 1879, the services of Surgeon-Major Spencer ceased to be available for this State.

To this Agency the loss was very great, and Dr. Spencer's long and intimate relations with Dholepoor, the high esteem and respect in which he was held both by the late Maharana and the present Chiefs, as well as by persons of every class, rendered the severance of his connection with the State a matter of great and universal regret.

It was decided that, in the absence of an Agency Surgeon, the dispensaries and vaccination establishments should be looked after by the Political Agent, who would forward reports to the Inspector-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajpootana.

Dr. Sutherland visited Dholepoor on his tour of inspection in December 1879.

The work of the three dispensaries of Dholepoor, Bari, and Rajakhra has been satisfactorily carried on. During the great prevalence of fever, two temporary branch dispensaries with Native Doctors and supplies of medicines were in August, September, and October 1879 established at "Baseri" and "Kolari" on the urgent requisitions of the Tehsildars.

In all the dispensaries of the State 18,029 patients were treated during the year, being an increase of 1,879 persons on last year, and an increase of 7,193 on the previous year.

I have again to record my entire approbation of the manner in which Native Doctor Jankipersaud has performed his duties during the year.

The number of vaccination operations performed was 7,250, or 379 less than in 1878-79.

The work was everywhere good, and the number of operations was everywhere larger than in previous years up to the end of December 1879, during the last three months of the official year, however, the number of operations in Rajakhra and in Bari fell off considerably.

On enquiry I found that no adequate reasons to account for the diminution could be alleged, and that the blame rested principally with a new vaccinator appointed last year, and secondarily with the Native Doctors of "Bari" and of "Rajakhra."

The vaccinator has been fined, and he will not be employed again next year, and the Native Doctors of "Rajakhra" and of "Bari," who have done well in previous years, have been warned that a repetition of similar carelessness and inattention to their duties will be severely punished.

The cost of dispensaries and of vaccination during 1879-80 amounted to Rupees 4,724-6 (four thousand seven hundred and twenty-four rupees and six annas).

Return of Dhuleepoor Schools for 1879-80 from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.

HEADS.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS' DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.			Total.	Number of teachers.	Monthly expenditure.	Expenditure incurred during the year.	REMARKS.
	In English.	In Persian.	In Hindi.					
1. Dhuleepoor City School	48	53	26	127	8	Rs. 4 0	Rs. 0 0	
2. Old Chhoni Branch School	.....	27	41	68	2	30 0 0	300 0 0	
3. Mania Tehsil School	.....	17	15	32	2	18 8 0	223 0 0	
4. Hajakhera do.	..	25	53	77	3	20 8 0	210 0 0	
5. Bari do.	.....	30	47	77	2	23 8 0	270 0 0	
6. Baeeri do.	.....	.....	35	35	1	8 8 0	102 0 0	
7. Kolari do.	.....	.....	23	23	1	6 8 0	78 0 0	
8. Angayi do.	.....	.....	22	22	1	3 8 0	42 0 0	
Total	48	167	261	469	19	278 4 0	2,339 0 0	

DHULEPOOR, }
The 13th June 1880.

(Sd.) T. DANNREY, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent.

Return of Dholepoor Jail from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880, Sumdwt 1936.

	Number of prisoners in Jail on the 1st April 1879.	Admitted during 1879-80.	Total.	Released, died, or escaped during 1879-80.	Number remaining in Jail on 31st March 1880.	Remarks.
Imprisonment for life ...	6	...	6	..	5	20 prisoners are employed on extramural labor.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 6 to 14 years	18	2	20	8	12	24 prisoners are employed on intramural labor.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment from 1 to 5 years.	20	7	26	17	19	11 Total employed on labor.
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a year ..	7	22	29	18	11	5 prisoners are from various causes exempted from labor.
Ditto ditto ditto under a year	2	21	23	23	1	
Total .	61	62	113	65	43	

(Sd.) T. DENNERY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent.

Dholepoor, }
The 18th June 1880.

8. *Relations of the Political Agent with the Maharana.*—I am exceedingly glad to report that my relations with His Highness, ever since my arrival, have been of a very cordial nature. He generally comes down to the Residency once or twice a week, and discusses all matters of importance with the Political Agent, and, so far as I have been able to judge, is always willing to listen to, and most generally adopts the advice given to him.

9. *Tour of the Maharana.*—In December the Maharana visited Nusseerabad, Ajmere, Kishengurh, and Jeypoor, returning to his own country through Marwar and the Desuri Pass. At Kishengurh he was present at the funeral rites of his lamented father-in-law, the Chief of Kishengurh. It is not usual for a ruling Chief, particularly one of such high rank as the Maharana, to be present on such occasions, and the sympathy thus shown with his wife's family was most gratifying to them, whilst in Meywar the general remark made was that the act, although an unusual one, was under the circumstances right and proper.

10. During his march through his own territory the Maharana seems to have taken a lively interest in the welfare of the people; it is so rare that a Chief will leave his capital except for sporting or other purposes of amusement, that few of them have a really practical knowledge either of the requirements or wants of the country over which they are called upon to rule, but as the Maharana takes a great pleasure in seeing everything for himself, I trust that in the future much benefit will accrue to the State from these annual tours.

11. *Journey through Marwar.*—I have mentioned in paragraph 9 that the Maharana returned to his own State by way of Marwar and the Desuri Pass. To those unacquainted with Rajpootana and its past history, this remark would mean nothing. But, in reality, it has a great significance. For years past, indeed ever since the commencement of the century, when the tragedy which resulted in the death of the young Oodeypoor Princess, whose hand was sought by the Chiefs of both Jodhpoor and Jeypoor, took place, and which is so eloquently described by Tod in his "Annals of Meywar," the great Rahtore and Sesodia Chiefs have been at variance, and any attempts that have been made from time to time to bring about a reconciliation, have been unsuccessful.

12. The first meeting of the Chiefs of Meywar and Marwar took place on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, when visits were paid and returned; from that date a very friendly feeling has existed between the heads of the two great clans. Whilst the Maharana was in Marwar, he met Maharaja Jeswunt Singh, but unfortunately, owing to a domestic calamity, the latter was obliged to return quickly to his capital, and the opportunity for offering more prolonged hospitality to the Maharana could not then be taken advantage of; but the Maharaja's brother, Maharaj Pertap Singh, C.S.I., accompanied His Highness to Koomulmer, and it was then arranged that whenever a favorable occasion presented itself, the Maharana should pay a visit to Jodhpoor.

13. *Visit of the Maharana to Jodhpoor.*—When the intelligence arrived that a son and heir had been born at Jodhpoor, the Maharana determined to show his friendly feelings by paying his promised visit. He accordingly drove across to Jodhpoor with a small following, and

square miles, and give an average outturn of about 23 acres per day per measurer. The actual cost of measuring has averaged nearly Rupees 1-4-0 per hundred bighas. The total amount expended to 31st March 1880 through this office has amounted to Rupees 15,279-6-1 local currency.

24. "As I was under the impression an annual report was not due till the expiry of the local year in June next, when the Durbar desire a report, I trust I shall be pardoned for this meagre statement. The chief cause for satisfaction is that a good many difficulties have been got over and the way made clear for more extended operations."

25. I consider that the Durbar have been most fortunate in obtaining through the kindness of Government the services of an officer like Mr. Wiogate. He has had very great difficulties to contend with, but manages to overcome them all by his wonderful tact and good temper.

26. *Finance.*—Appendix A contains a statement of the income and expenditure for the Sumbat year 1935 (A.D. 1878-79). The Durbar remark that the figures should only be taken approximately, as the accounts are not yet completed.

27. *Income.*—The receipts are set down at Oodeypoor Rupees 28,08,766 as against Rupees 26,86,735 in the previous year, giving a net increase of Rupees 1,22,031 as shown in the following table:—

Items.	1877-78.	1878-79.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Collections from the city of Oodeypoor and customs duty ...	5,17,807	6,62,830	1,45,023	.....
2. Tribute from nobles, &c. ...	1,65,630	2,23,833	58,203	.....
3. Realizations from Civil, Criminal, and Appellate Courts, &c. &c. ...	1,68,620	86,800	...	82,320
4. Income from pergunnahs ...	16,95,427	17,00,630	5,203	.....
6. Miscellaneous ...	1,39,242	1,35,173	...	4,069
Total ...	26,86,735	28,08,766	2,08,429	86,398
Net increase, 1878-79 ...			1,22,031	

28. 23,39,056, ..
extraordinary items has decreased ..
expenditure under the two headings aggregated Rupees ..
leaving a surplus of Oodeypoor Rupees 3,09,116 inclusive of the deposit item of Rupees 1,03,003 appertaining to the Kherwara pergunnah, the entry of which on the disbursement side was commented on last year.

29. On the army and forts over seven lakhs were expended, and on public works close on a lakh and a half; the other items of expenditure do not seem to call for comment.

30. The State may, therefore, be said to be prosperous in a financial point of view.

31. *Opium*.—The expectation formed in last annual report in regard to the number of chests to be brought for weighment has not been fulfilled, only 7,067 chests having passed through the scales. I believe Major Cadell's estimate to have been fairly accurate, as it is said that there are some 1,500 or more chests of last year's crop in the districts still available for export to Bombay.

32. *Public Works*.—Mr. G. T. Williams, C.E., the Raj Engineer, has supplied me with an account of the work performed during the year by the department under his control, and I am indebted to his report for most of the particulars recorded below.

33. Oodeypoor Rupees 57,700, equivalent to about Rupees 45,000 of our currency, were allotted to him for expenditure during the year under review. The grant was thus distributed:—

			<i>Rs.</i>
Roads	.	...	37,522
Dhebar works	..	..	14,400
Miscellaneous	...	...	5,778
Total	...	...	<u>57,700</u> local currency.

34. *Neemuch Road*.—Owing to the demolition of the large bridge, distant two miles from the city, by heavy floods in 1875, which has not yet been re-built, the old road through the village of Arrh has again been called into requisition, and the metalling of this portion has been taken in hand. Some of the heavy gradients on the road to the Dhebari gate have been reduced this year, and one great improvement in this direction has been the diversion created at the seventh milestone, where the road followed a steep ascent. Toward Neemuch, near the village of Chapri, where the road was breachable during heavy rain, some remedial measures have been carried out. Next year it is proposed to raise the road two feet, and thereby render it proof against the heaviest flood.

35. *Naharmagra Roads*.—This year the Maharana's shooting boxes have been connected by a net-work of roads. Altogether a distance of twelve miles of fair-weather road for carriages has been opened.

36. *Kherwara Road*.—A road one and three-quarter miles in length has been laid out through the city connecting the Kherwara with the Neemuch road. Besides the annual repairs, a masonry retaining-wall has been set up at the 17th milestone to prevent the road from being breached, and another is in course of construction.

37. *Eklingsi Road*.—The bridge over the nullah below the Residency on this road, which conveys the superfluous waters of the Pichola Lake, was partially carried away in the monsoon of 1878 owing to deficient waterway. The streamlet has this year been spanned by a structure possessing 416 square feet of waterway, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ times more discharge room than the former bridge.

Four culverts are still uncompleted, and the hits skirting the villages of Pullan and Bhawana have to be laid out. When this is all done, the road will be traversable by wheeled vehicles up to the mouth of the Cheerwa Pass.

38. *City Roads*.—A sum of Rupees 5,959 has been expended in embanking, draining, and metalling the principal streets, and a new road has been laid out to the Gulab Bagh at a cost of Rupees 672.

39. *Desuri Road*.—A grant of Rupees 1,000 was allotted for keeping up this road. One advantage gained by the Maharana's late visit to Jodhpoor is that he has determined on making a thoroughly good Imperial road to the Desuri Pass. Now that the Western Rajpootana State Railway is approaching completion, this road will probably be much used. I am informed that large numbers of pilgrims from Guzerat and other portions of Western India will avail themselves of the railway to enable them to visit the various places of pilgrimage in Meywar.

40. *Other roads*.—Annual repairs were executed to the Bedla, Kumlod, Naharmagra (metalled road), and Dhebar roads.

41. *Dhebar works*.—The embanking of the Pal is still proceeding, the debris obtained from the hills on either side of the bund being used in the work. The masonry work has been reduced owing to the smallness of the grant, and also because the security of the bund is now assured. The allotment under the heading includes a grant of Rupees 2,400 for the renovation of the palace crowning the bill to the right of the bund.

42. The total sum spent on the bund up to the end of March is Imperial Rupees 91,815, exclusive of Rupees 1,771 expended on the palace.

43. *Miscellaneous*.—Under this heading need only be mentioned the erection at a cost of Rupees 745 of a building for the Political Agent's escort in which to lodge their arms, as the sepoy's lines did not afford proper protection.

The remaining portion of the allotment was devoted to repairing public buildings and the like.

44. *Salt*.—The salt agreement has now been in force for a year and seven months, and during the time I have been in charge of the Agency no hitch has occurred in its working.

45. On a few occasions during the year under review small quantities of salt, uncovered by a British pass, were intercepted by the Durbar, and the consignments confiscated owing to the owners being unable to account for the absence of licenses.

Some complaints were also received of the levy of duty on salt. On reference to the Durbar it was explained that the imposts referred to were realizations on account of "mafa," the levy of which had not been interdicted. On the other hand, in the case of a tax of Rupees 2 per hundred bullock-loads, which the Thakoor of Jhalwara had from time immemorial taken for the protection of merchandize traversing the Desuri Pass, the Durbar have, on the representation of the Commissioner of Inland Customs, issued orders to the jaghirdar in question to abstain from levying the impost in future.

46. In October last the Durbar were furnished with a draft on the Ajmere Treasury on account of the assignments under the salt agreement. The payments aggregated a sum of Rupees 2,13,650, inclusive of an item of Rupees 9,500 on account of compensation to salt manufacturers.

47. With a view to facilitate the distribution of salt in Meywar, arrangements have been made whereby purchasers can obtain salt from Pachhadra, and the depôt established at Nusseerabad, under a system which obviates the necessity of their sending money about the country, or paying exchange; that is, they have only to lodge the duty and price of the salt they require with the Political Agent, receiving in exchange an order on the depôt at Nusseerabad or Pachhadra, as the case may be.

The books necessary to start the scheme reached me in January last, but up to date I have received but two requisitions for orders on Nusseerabad for 600 maunds of salt.

As a part of the scheme it was proposed that the sums received by the Political Agent should be taken by the Durbar *pro tanto* toward the treaty payments, but a question having arisen regarding the relative value of the Oodeypoor rupee, the matter has been submitted for orders.

48. *Education.*—A statement showing the attendance at the Maharana's school will be found amongst the appendices marked B. The total number hoee on the rolls of the institution was 439, and the average daily attendance 352.83, as against 410 and 316.61 in the previous year.

49. *Purchase of books.*—It was noted in last year's report that the Maharana had presented Rupees 1,500 for the purchase of books. They arrived at the close of 1878, and were duly arranged, and with the exception of those required for teaching purposes, offered for sale. In the year under report books to the value of Rupees 530-5-9 had been disposed of to all classes of people.

books is made each year, the school may
plying useful books and pure literature
prc.
to

50. *Class for sons of Nobles.*—There is a class for the sons of nobles in the school, which is fairly well attended, but the boys do not progress as satisfactorily as they ought, and this is, I think, owing to the want of a special tutor for these young gentlemen. I hope an arrangement may be made ere long to remedy this defect. If this is done, the school should prove a good preparatory one for boys destined to be educated at the Mayo College.

51. *Girls' School.*—There has been a falling off in the attendance at this institution, and this is, I think, mainly owing to the want of an who formerly presided over the reasons, to resign the post. I
found to take her place.

52. *Cost of maintenance.*—The total cost of maintenance of the Maharana's school was Rupees 8,821-13-6, making the average annual cost of educating each pupil Rupees 17-6-8.

53. Mr. Baird, the Head-master, continues to take much interest in the school, and spares no effort to make the institution both popular and successful, but until more efficient teachers in some of the classes are provided, and branch rudimentary schools established, education in Oodeypoor cannot be said to be placed on a proper footing.

54. *Mayo College.*—I regret very much to have to report that there are still only two boys from the Meywar State at the Mayo College. The Maharana himself is anxious that the sons of his leading nobles should attend the College, and does his best to persuade them to send their boys, but the zenana influence is still very powerful against sending children long distances for education.

I have, however, got a list of boys of a suitable age for attending the College—the present Rao of Bedla has consented to send his son—and I hope others, amongst the nobles of Meywar, will follow his example.

55. I am having a translation in Hindi made of portions of the speech delivered by Lord Lytton on the occasion of the distribution of prizes by His Excellency last year at Ajmere, and purpose distributing the same amongst the powerful feudatories of Meywar, in order that they may learn from the lips of the highest in the land how necessary it is that their sons should endeavour to fit themselves by a more enlightened education for the responsible duties many, if not all, of them will have to perform in after life.

56. *Boundaries.*—Colonel deKantzow reported his return on the 15th August 1879, but was unable to resume operations until the 14th September, owing to the absence of the Meywar Motamid. From that date to the 15th of April, embracing a period of seven months, he has disposed of 126 cases and settled 156 miles of boundary, giving like last year an average of eighteen cases and twenty-two and a half miles of boundary per month. Had it not been for obstruction which kept him inactive throughout December, his monthly average of cases settled would have been twenty-one instead of eighteen.

57. Colonel deKantzow has now been engaged on boundary settlement duty in Meywar for a period altogether of nineteen months, during which period he has settled 334 cases covering 424 miles. Both Colonel deKantzow and his office have worked very hard, and the one great feature in his work is the promptitude with which the pillars are laid down, maps compiled, and all the papers in each case completed and sent in.

58. Knowing as I do the difficulties Colonel deKantzow has had to contend with, I consider he deserves very great credit for what he has done. His decisions have given satisfaction to the Durbar, and the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpoora also personally informed me that he was quite satisfied with the way in which the cases have been settled.

59. When unable, owing to obstruction, to carry on work in one place, Colonel deKantzow has not wasted his time, but has immediately taken up other cases; in this way many disputes have been settled, which could not otherwise have been disposed of.

I trust the exertions of Colonel deKantzow may meet with favorable recognition by yourself and the Government of India.

60. *Meywar-Tonk border.*—Captain McRae re-commenced work on the Meywar-Tonk border on the 23rd of February last. From that date up to the 17th of April he has disposed of twenty disputes, representing the demarcation of very close on twenty-four miles of boundary, besides setting up pillars. This gives an average of a little over eleven cases, and thirteen and one-third miles of boundary settled per mensem, which considering that, with the exception of two disputes, all his cases have been more or less severely contested, is a very fair outturn of work.

61. Unless abnormal opposition is met with, Captain McRae hopes to settle twenty-five more cases and to define forty miles more boundary before closing work. If this expectation be fulfilled, there will remain about 127 miles of border still to be defined.

62. I am glad to report that since I received Captain McRae's return of work as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, he has completed the settlement of the Samelia, Pirana, and Doongla border, which has been a long and very tedious case.

63. Captain McRae has done right good work, and I would desire to recommend him most favorably to yourself and the Government of India as a most energetic and painstaking officer.

64. *Court of Vakeels.*—Appendices C and D deal with the working of the Court of Vakeels. Thirty-one cases were instituted during the year, which, with the number pending from last year, made a total of forty-five. Of this number thirty-four cases have been disposed of, twelve being dismissed for want of proof, and in the remainder decrees to the extent marginally noted awarded, leaving eleven cases representing claims aggregating Imperial Rupees 6,400 to be adjudicated upon.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Imperial ...	1,039	13	0
Oodeypoor ...	3,225	4	0

65. Ten appeals were preferred during the year, which, with the opening balance of nine, made nineteen such references to the Upper Court of Vakeels. In twelve of these cases the Court's decision was confirmed, in one revised, and in two reversed, leaving four still under appeal.

66. *Criminal statistics.*—The tabulated statements E and F in the appendices indicate the work performed by the Durlar Criminal Courts. As far as can be judged from these returns, there has been a marked decrease of crime, the total number of cases being 1,663 as against 1,954 in the previous year. But it is not so much in the aggregate as in the more serious descriptions of crime that the criminal calendar for the year

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		Rs.	6	P.		
Imperial ---	---	1,639	13	0		
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under review exhibits an improvement on last year's statistics. Still there might be more expedition in the disposal of cases, especially of those relating to violent crime. For example, of 517 cases involving the loss of Rupees 90,932 worth of property, only 265 cases representing the recovery of Rupees 13,263 worth of property were settled, leaving 252 cases and Rupees 77,669 worth of unrecovered property awaiting decision, while of sixty-one murder cases, only twenty-seven have been disposed of.

67. A case of "sati" occurred in the village of Jhalrakhera, belonging to the Thakoor of Bednore, one of the sixteen nobles of Meywar, but distant twenty miles from Bednore itself, in August last. Sugram Singh, a Rahtore Rajpoot, died, and his widow, Toru Bai, only seventeen or eighteen years of age, insisted on becoming "sati." When the corpse was lifted the poor woman accompanied it to the funeral pyre, which she ascended of her own accord; sufficient wood was then added to the pyre to burn two instead of one body, and the widow sat quietly with her husband's head on her lap, telling her beads until death, probably preceded by suffocation, put an end to her sufferings.

The village in which this tragedy occurred is a small one remote from any place where local officials reside, and information was not received by the authorities until after the "sati" had taken place. The Thakoor and his officials were in no way to blame, and did their best in investigating the matter and arresting the persons implicated. The case is now awaiting the decision of the Maharana, who has paid much careful attention to it. This is the first case of "sati" which has taken place in Meywar since 1863, and this, I think, shows that, though solitary cases like the one now reported occur occasionally, the rito is gradually dying out.

68. The number of instances of appeal was the same as last year, viz., 182, which, with the balance from last year, made 219 such references. Of these the Courts' decisions were confirmed in 127 cases, reversed in twenty-two, and revised in thirty-two, leaving thirty-eight pending at the close of the year, or one more than last year.

69. *Civil litigation.*—Appendices G and H deal with civil litigation. The number of new cases was 861 against 508 last year, or an increase of 263. But taken in the aggregate there was a decrease of 150, the numbers for the last and this year being respectively 1,321 and 1,174. There was a decrease of sixty-two in the total number of suits for debt, but the value of the claims involved increased from Rupees 4,27,251 in the previous year to Rupees 6,52,391 in the year under review. The number of pending cases is 172 against 313 last year. Of this number 181 are for debt representing the adjudication of claims aggregating Rupees 3,57,937.

70. Two hundred and fifteen cases of appeal were preferred during the year, which, with the opening balance of fifty-four, gave a total of 269 against 310 in the previous year. The result of the references was that the Courts' decisions were upheld in 168 instances, reversed in thirty-three, and revised in twenty-seven, leaving forty-one still under appeal.

71. *Jails*.—The Durbar have furnished me with a return showing 218 persons to be under confinement in the jails at Oodeypoor. The following table exhibits the offences for which the prisoners are immured:—

Murder.	Daoltry.	Theft.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Intentional injury.	Wounding.	Abduction and kidnapping.	Abortion.	Sale of children	Embezzlement	Mutilation	Gambling.	Escaping from prison.	Ill-treatment	Petty offences	During the Maharaja's pleasure	Total.
52	64	67	2	3	1	1	3	2	4	1	1	.	1	..	15	1	218

72. The Hospital Assistant in charge of the Main Dispensary affords medical aid to the prisoners, and by him the following particulars have been submitted:—

Daily average number of prisoners	...	218 73
" " sick	...	14 32
Deaths during the year	...	15 0
" per 1,000 per annum	.	60 30

73. *Government Mails*.—The Chief Inspector of Post Offices reported an alleged attempt to plunder the mail from Nusscombabad on the 15th of June last, in which the runner escaped with the mails intact. But from the enquiry made the runner's statement does not appear to have been corroborated.

One of the mail-runners, taking advantage of no escort being with him, extracted a number of rupees from the bag which he was carrying, but the money was all recovered, and the man sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

74. On the whole, I consider the arrangements for the protection of the mails through the States under this Agency to be good.

75. *Dispensaries and Vaccination*.—The returns of attendance at the dispensaries for the year under report show a marked improvement on last year's statistics, while the expenditure has decreased from Rupees 4,532-3-11 to Rupees 4,364-5-6, of which Rupees 450-10-5 were for diets, the number supplied being 4,271.

76. At the Main Dispensary the total number of new cases treated as out-patients was 4,725 as compared with 4,346 in the previous year, and 357 in-patients as compared with 269. The average daily number treated was out-patients 45, and in-patients 20 641, total 65 64.

77. The return for the Branch Dispensary shows an increase of 290 in the number of new cases treated. The average daily number of patients treated was 50 98.

arrows used by its members, and a great deal of jealousy exists on this point. An arrow fired in anger and picked up may prove strong evidence against any particular pal; so that every man is careful to keep his own arrows, or rather I should say to prevent them from falling into other hands.

91. *Remarks on advantages of such friendly gatherings.*—I witnessed these sports with the greatest interest, and I cannot help thinking that such pleasant and friendly gatherings, where not only the men of the regiment, but their wives and families, are brought face to face with their European officers, whom they see exerting themselves to the utmost for their amusement, must have a civilizing effect, and may it not be to such (what some may think) small matters, and to the kindly feeling always shown by the officers of the regiment to these wild tribes that we may perhaps trace the cause “for the predatory characteristics of the Bheels giving way to settled habits?”

92. *Bhoomia Chiefs.*—Both Colonel Blair as Superintendent of the Hilly Tracts and the Second Assistant report favorably on the condition of the Bhoomia Chiefs generally.

93. *Second Assistant.*—Lieutenant Randall held charge for the greater part of the year of the office of Second Assistant, and seems to have performed his duties in a very creditable manner. Major Temple took over charge of the appointment on the 20th February 1880.

94. *Damage done to crops by frost.*—Major Temple brings to notice the damage done to the crops by the unusually severe frosts which occurred in February. But for the injury thus caused, the gram crop would have been a bumper one, as it is, I fancy, the outturn is above the average.

95. *Jooras.*—The improvement reported in the affairs of the petty Jooras tract is very satisfactory. The debt due to the Meywar Durbar has been reduced to Oodeypoor Rupees 16,711, and it is hoped that it may be still further diminished this year.

96. The amicable settlement effected by Lieutenant Randall between the pals of Mandwa and Bakhel, will, it is to be hoped, have removed a very fruitful source of disturbance.

DOONGURPOOR.

97. Besides spending two days at Doongurpoor, and there seeing a good deal of the Maharawal, I had the pleasure of again meeting him at Kherwara. I found him an intelligent, pleasant gentleman, and evidently desirous of doing everything in his power to meet the wishes of the British Government.

98. *Financial condition.*—Colonel Blair reports more favorably of the financial condition of the State. The Durbar seems to be only indebted to its own private banking firm to the amount of about one lakh of rupees, and this sum the Political Superintendent has reason to believe is being reduced.

Statement showing approximately the Income and Expenditure of the Meywar State for the Sumbul year 1935 (from the 15th July 1978 to the 3rd July 1879).

Receipts.		Amount.	Total	Expenditure.		Amount.	Total.
Sl. No.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Sl. No.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Tribute from Nobles, discount on money, &c., ...	2,23,833 0 0	28,68,768 0 0	1	Tribute to British Government, contribution to Mywar Ekeet Corps, pay of Opium Agency Establishment, and contribution towards the Moghia reclamation scheme, &c.	3,32,617 0 0	28,03,553 0 0 2,08,219 0 0 28,08,768 0 0
2	Realizations through Criminal and Civil and other Courts, and succession and other fees.	86,300 0 0		2	Zenana Doori and other household expenses	1,21,993 0 0	
3	Collections from the City of Ooderpoor and from Customs duty.	6,02,530 0 0		3	Pay of Administrative Establishments, &c.	2,41,553 0 0	
4	Income from pergunnahs, &c.	17,00,600 0 0		4	Purchase and feed of elephants and horses and Commissariat Department.	1,91,210 0 0	
5	Miscellaneous ...	1,35,173 0 0		5	Pay of attendants, &c.	1,10,322 0 0	
				6	Grants to Temples, pay of School and Dispensary Establishments, &c.	1,10,239 0 0	
				7	Technical, Police, and miscellaneous expenses..	3,51,931 0 0	
				8	Army and Forts ..	7,19,734 0 0	
				9	Public Works ..	1,31,259 0 0	
				10	Boundary and Revenue Settlement expenses	19,477 0 0	
				11	Reserve held from revenues of the Khorwars Pergunnah.	1,03,903 0 0	
				12	Extraordinary expenses ..	1,60,591 0 0	
GRAND TOTAL			28,08,768 0 0		Surplus	.....
					GRAND TOTAL	.....

(Sd) - C. K. M. WALTER, *Lieut. Col.*,
Political Agent, Meywar.

arrows used by its members, and a great deal of jealousy exists on this point. An arrow fired in anger and picked up may prove strong evidence against any particular pal; so that every man is careful to keep his own arrows, or rather I should say to prevent them from falling into other hands.

91. *Remarks on advantages of such friendly gatherings.*—I witnessed these sports with the greatest interest, and I cannot help thinking that such pleasant and friendly gatherings, where not only the men of the regiment, but their wives and families, are brought face to face with their European officers, whom they see exerting themselves to the utmost for their amusement, must have a civilizing effect, and may it not be to such (what some may think) small matters, and to the kindly feeling always shown by the officers of the regiment to these wild tribes that we may perhaps trace the cause "for the predatory characteristics of the Bheels giving way to settled habits?"

92. *Bhoomia Chiefs.*—Both Colonel Blair as Superintendent of the Jilly Tracts and the Second Assistant report favorably on the condition of the Bhoomia Chiefs generally.

93. *Second Assistant.*—Lieutenant Rundall held charge for the greater part of the year of the office of Second Assistant, and seems to have performed his duties in a very creditable manner. Major Temple took over charge of the appointment on the 20th February 1880.

94. *Damage done to crops by frost.*—Major Temple brings to notice the damage done to the crops by the unusually severe frosts which occurred in February. But for the injury thus caused, the gram crop would have been a bumper one, as it is, I fancy, the outturn is above the average.

95. *Joorā.*—The improvement reported in the affairs of the petty Joorā tract is very satisfactory. The debt due to the Meywar Durbar has been reduced to Oodeypoor Rupees 16,711, and it is hoped that it may be still further diminished this year.

96. The amicable settlement effected by Lieutenant Rundall between the pals of Mandwa and Bathel, will, it is to be hoped, have removed a very fruitful source of disturbance.

DOONGURPOOR.

97. Besides spending two days at Doongurpoor, and there seeing a good deal of the Maharawal, I had the pleasure of again meeting him at Kherwara. I found him an intelligent, pleasant gentleman, and evidently desirous of doing everything in his power to meet the wishes of the British Government.

98. *Financial condition.*—Colonel Blair reports more favorably of the financial condition of the State. The Durbar seems to be only indebted to its own private banking firm to the amount of about one lakh of rupees, and this sum the Political Superintendent has reason to believe is being reduced.

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Appendix B. THE MAHARANA'S SCHOOL.

Annual Tabular Statement for the year ending 31st March 1880.

Name of Institution.	Locality.	Number of Pupils of the School at the Close of the Year.				Average daily attendance during the year.	Average number of pupils on the rolls during the year.	Number of Pupils Studying Each Language at the Close of the Year.							Receipts.				Expenditure.			Annual cost of educating each pupil.	Remarks.
		Hindoo.	Mahomedan.	Others.	Total.			English.	Urdu.	Hindoo.	Persian.	Sanskrit.	From Donor.	Sale of books.	Other sources.	Total.	Establishment.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
The Maharaja's School.	Odeypoor.	363 (= 62.66)	76 (= 17.31)	276	439	352.63 (= 74.18)	475.64	64	214	342	85	34	Rs. 8,293	Rs. 530-5-9	Rs. 243-13	Rs. 9,087-2-9	Rs. 8,283	Rs. 538-13-0	Rs. 8,921-13-0	Rs. 17-6-8			
Government High School.	Baran.	363 (= 62.66)	76 (= 17.31)	276	439	352.63 (= 74.18)	475.64	64	214	342	85	34	Rs. 8,293	Rs. 530-5-9	Rs. 243-13	Rs. 9,087-2-9	Rs. 8,283	Rs. 538-13-0	Rs. 8,921-13-0	Rs. 17-6-8			

(Sd.) G. BAIRD,
Head Master.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakeels during the year, viz., from 1st January to 31st December 1879.

	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at close of the year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS.						
							Remaining at the close of the year.	Appealed during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Meywar	11	21				Impl Ha. 1,070 13 0 O. Ha. 3,555 4 0	0	10	19	12	1	2	4

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Lieut.-Col.,
Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix D.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year (from 1st January to 31st December 1879.)

<i>Against person.</i>					
Murder	...	...	...	...	1
Assault with wounding...		...	...	...	...
<i>Against property.</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances				...	3
Ditto without ditto				...	2
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances	...			...	1
Ditto without ditto			...	...	4
Theft with aggravated circumstances			...	...	1
Ditto without ditto			...	...	9
Cattle-lifting	...	...	...	...
Premeditated dacoity	...	...	...
Arson	...	...	...	...
Burglary	...	...	...	...
Counterfeit coining	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...
Total					

: Court of Oodeypore

CASES.

REVERSED.			
Criminal Court.	Hakim of Ghrwah.	Total.	Criminal Court.
6	..	6	4
4	..	4	2
3	..	3	6
..
..
..
..	1
..
2	..	2	2
..
..	1
1	..	1	..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
..
1	..	1	2
..
..
1	..	1	2
..
..	1
3	1	4	3
21	1	22	21

Appendix H.
Return showing the number of Civil appeal to the Appellate Court of Oodeypoor during the year 1879-80.

CASES DISPOSED OF.

No.	NATURE OF CASES.	ADMITTED FROM												DECISION CONFIRMED.								DECISION REVERSED.				DECISION REVISED.				PENDING.							
		Civil Court.	Hakim of Gierwah.	Hakim of Jehanpoor.	Hakim of Chitor.	Hakim of Sadri.	Hakim of Sabheran.	Hakim of Kumbhgarh.	Hakim of Bhilwara.	Hakim of Bagore.	Hakim of Rasmi.	Total.	Civil Court.	Hakim of Gierwah.	Hakim of Chitor.	Hakim of Sabheran.	Hakim of Bhilwara.	Hakim of Kumbhgarh.	Hakim of Bagore.	Hakim of Rasmi.	Total.	Civil Court.	Hakim of Gierwah.	Hakim of Sadri.	Hakim of Rasmi.	Total.	Civil Court.	Hakim of Gierwah.	Hakim of Sadri.	Hakim of Rasmi.	Total.	Civil Court.	Hakim of Gierwah.	Hakim of Sabheran.	Hakim of Bhilwara.	Hakim of Rasmi.	Total.
1	Debt	26	86	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	127	70	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	82	17	11	1	1	113	112	16	1	15	1	1	1	1	1	15
2	Dispute about property	22	53	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	92	47	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	7	1	1	1	9	76	13	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	16
3	Boundaries	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Adoption	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5	Marriage disputes	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
6	Caste disputes	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	Miscellaneous	...	6	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Total	34	173	20	1	1	2	7	2	3	2	263	141	14	1	5	2	2	1	168	29	2	1	133	24	1	1	127	228	34	3	2	1	1	1	1	41

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, Lieut.-Col.,
G. O. Secy.

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Agent, Meyswar.

No 41 G., dated Kherwara, 26th April 1880.

From—COL. C. R. BLAIR, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,
To—COL. C. K. M. WALTER, Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Hill Tracts, Meywar, and Doongurpoor State for 1879-80.

2. *Health.*—The district has, on the whole, been very healthy, and has this year been entirely free from cholera, but the mortality from chest affections has been greater than the average of previous years, owing to the unusual severity and length of the cold season.

3. *Civil Dispensary.*—There were in all 1,193 admissions this year as compared with 1,021 of the year previous; this institution is of much service to sick travellers as well as to the people of the neighbourhood.

4. *Rainfall and Crops.*—During the year 21.51 inches fell, a little below the general average. It was, however, sufficient and seasonable for the crops, but as the fall did not occur in any heavy downpours, the tanks did not receive their usual quantity.

5. The "mukki" (Indian-corn) crops, which form the staple food of the people of these parts, were very good. The spring crops of wheat and gram promised a bumper harvest, but owing to the severe frost much damage was done them; still their outturn was very fair.

6. Food-grains of all sorts are selling cheap and at the following rates:—

Price current at Kherwara.

				Srs.	Chs.
Wheat	...	...	...	14	1
Barley	...	...	...	25	0
Rice	...	...	...	8	12
Indian-corn	...	...	...	33	2
Gram	...	...	...	22	8
Ghee	...	...	...	1	11½
Salt	...	...	...	9	6

7. *Condition of the Bheels.*—There is undoubtedly a marked improvement in the condition of the Bheels; crime is greatly on the decrease in the Hilly Tracts, and affrays once so common are now rare. The country is remarkably peaceful and quiet; cultivation is on the increase, and the predatory characteristics of the Bheels are gradually giving way to settled habits.

8. *Muggra Hakim.*—This official's head-quarters have been transferred from Sarara to Deybnr, he reports favorably of the condition of the district under his charge.

9. *Border Court.*—In January I met the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, at Rattanpoor in the Doongurpoor State for the purpose of holding a Border Court for the settlement of border cases between Doongurpoor, Meywar, and the Mahi Kanta States.

Seventy-two cases were disposed of, and awards given as follows:—

			Rs.	a.	p.
In favor of Mahi Kanta	...	...	1,752	11	4
In favor of Meywar	...	...	70	4	2
In favor of Doongurpoor	...	...	150	0	0

10. After the termination of the Court, we proceeded to dispose of a boundary dispute between the Rao of Parah under this Superintendency and the Rao of Pol in the Mahi Kanta. The case was one of long standing and had given rise to much ill-feeling between the parties.

It was, in the first instance, referred for settlement to a "Punch" selected by both sides, but as the members could not agree in their conclusions, it was ultimately decided by the Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, and myself.

11. The Court for the settlement of cases between the States of Rewa Kanta and those under this Superintendency did not assemble this year, as the Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, was unable to arrange a meeting with me.

12. *Post Office*.—There have been no cases of mail robbery in the postal lines.

BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

13. *Jeywas*.—In my annual report last year, as well as in other correspondence, I drew attention to the pecuniary embarrassments of this Bhoomia State. The liabilities of the Chief, I pointed out then, stood at the high figure of Rupees 63,000; at the same time I also expressed a hope that with careful management they might be cleared off during the course of the next three years. I am now happy to be able to state that, so far, my expectations have been realized, and that already about one-half the debts have been wiped off. This considerable reduction was effected without any direct interference in the affairs of this petty State.

14. The Rao himself, from constitutional indolence, is hardly capable of extricating his State from debt. He is wanting in energy and judgment, and transaction of business with him is tedious and slow; it was, therefore, necessary that an intelligent Kamdar should be appointed. The selection of this official was made by the Rao himself, and he fortunately fixed on a man of experience to superintend this important work. The financial condition of this State may, therefore, now be said to be satisfactory.

15. The actual amount of revenue collected for eight months of the year realized Rupees 17,836. It is estimated that the revenue for the twelve months ending July next will amount to about Rupees 22,000, exclusive of such sums as may remain uncollected from last year's unrecovered balance.

16. *Parah-Chani Thanah*.—There is nothing particular to record regarding these small Chiefships.

17. *Madri*.—The revenue this year is estimated at Rupees 5,000 and the expenses are within the receipts. The Rao is an intelligent man and manages his estate creditably.

18. *Survey*.—During the year survey parties under the superintendence of Captain Steel have been working in the districts of the Bhoomia Chiefs.

DOONGURPOOR

20. *Revenue*.—It is difficult to arrive at right conclusions with regard to the financial condition of this State. I now find that it is, and has been for some years past, customary to show a large deficit in the financial statement furnished to this Office. This year a deficit of Rupees 69,947 is shown, but, on the other hand, I have ascertained that there are extraordinary receipts, such as nuzzerana, fines, interest on advances, &c., which do not find a place in this statement; these different items, which fluctuate, and cannot therefore be always readily determined, amount, I am informed, for the present year, to somewhere about Rupees 65,000, so that actually the income and expenditure would nearly balance each other. In my last report this fact was omitted, and though the State is in debt to its own private banking firm, it has, I believe, no public debts. The sum due to the State shop amounts to about a lakh of rupees, and I am assured by the Durbar that it is being reduced.

21. The revenue receipts for this year, as shown in the accompanying statement furnished to this Office by the Durbar, amount to Rupees 1,26,377, and expenses to Rupees 1,96,325. Last year the expenses amounted to Rupees 2,41,619, the disbursements this year therefore show a decrease of Rupees 45,294.

23. *Forests.*—I have not lost sight of this subject during the year, but have on every occasion endeavoured to impress its importance on the Durbar. As yet little or nothing has been done to check the ruthless destruction of teak and other timber trees in which the district abounds.

The great enemy to conservancy is the wild Bheel, who, as a rule, imprudent and indolent, prefers to the labor of ploughing and irrigating, the easier method of burning down the jungle on the hill side and scattering seed in the ashes. (This mode of cultivation is called "walra.")

wooded tracts marked off from the surrounding jungles and made into State reserves. I trust this year something decided may be done in that direction.

24. *Jail*.—The jail consists of a collection of huts, inside and enclosures. I found the prisoners well cared for, properly clothed, and their health good.

25. *Banesher Fair*.—I was not able this year to visit the fair. It was, I understand, well attended; merchandise, chiefly piece-goods, to the value of Rupees 1,55,570 were exhibited for sale. Goods to the amount of Rupees 1,58,260 were sold.

26. *Boundary Settlement*.—In April last Captain Yate, Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra, and myself enquired into and settled a boundary dispute between the States of Doongurpoor and Banswarra; the dispute included the right of plying ferries and cultivating the bed of the Myhe river, also a claim on the part of Banswarra for both banks of the river. The Doongurpoor Durbar dissatisfied with our decision lodged an appeal, which has since been dismissed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

27. I beg to enclose Major Temple's report on the Kotra district.

During the greater part of the year under review Lieutenant Rundall was in charge of the district.

The financial condition of Joora is considerably improved, and for the first time, since the State came under management, a commencement has been made towards liquidating its debts to the Meywar Durbar.

Statement of receipts and disbursements of the Doongurpoor State for the Sumbut year 1035, i.e., A.D. 1st July 1878 to 30th June 1879.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Land revenue for 1935	76,340 14 3	
Revenue of land allotted to the Dnrbar servants	3,542 12 0	
Value of revenue paid in kind	596 0 0	
Miscellaneous	4,300 2 0	
Customs	25,623 9 3	
"Sookree" tax levied by Durbar official employed in collecting rent	13,500 0 0	
Abkaree	2,474 10 0	
		1,26,377 15 6
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Kothar Khurch of personal expenses of Maharawul	38,048 1 3	
Household expenses	2,686 9 3	
Miscellaneous	13,189 7 0	
<i>State expenditure, viz.,</i>		
Contingent expenses	39,211 11 0	
Tribute to British Government ..	36,968 12 0	
Pay of troops, &c.	66,221 0 0	
		1,96,325 8 6

(Sd.) C. R. BLAIR, Colonel,
Polit. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

The great enemy to conservancy is the wild Bheel, who, as a rule, imprudent and indolent, prefers to the labor of ploughing and irrigating, the easier method of burning down the jungle on the hill side and scattering seed in the ashes. (This mode of cultivation is called "wala.")

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RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue for 1935	76,340	14	3			
Revenue of land allotted to the Durbar servants	3,542	12	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind ...	506	0	0			
Miscellaneous	4,300	2	0			
Customs	25,623	9	3			
"Sookree" tax levied by Durbar official employed in collecting rent ...	13,500	0	0			
Abkaree	2,474	10	0			
				1,26,377	15	6
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Kothar Kburch of personal expenses of Maharawal	38,048	1	3			
Household expenses	2,680	9	3			
Miscellaneous	13,189	7	0			
<i>State expenditure, viz.,</i>						
Contingent expenses	39,211	11	0			
Tribute to British Government ...	36,968	12	0			
Pay of troops, &c.	66,221	0	0			
				1,96,325	8	6

(Sd.) C. R. BLAIR, Colonel,
Poltl. Suptt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

No. 24 G., dated Kotra (Meywar), 20th April 1880..

From—MAJOR E. TEMPLE, Offg. 2nd Asstt. Political Agent, Meywar,

To—COL. C. R. BLAIR, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Kotra District for the year 1879-80.

2. The meteorological observations for the past year were as follows:—

Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean temperature.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days in which rain fell.
78.92	May.	December.				
	92.09	65.09	22.88	49	19.25	32

3. The general health of the station has been good, although the number of cases treated in the Detachment hospital were 258 as against 176 in the previous year. In the district, however, fever has been very prevalent, and what the natives here call the Guzerati disease, answering apparently to pleurisy, is reported to have caused considerable mortality.

4. The death in June last of Native Doctor Sewtubul has been a great loss to the station. The services of this Native Doctor appear to have been always highly commended by my predecessors, and the large number of the poor of the district who attended the so-called dispensary showed their appreciation of them. He was succeeded as a temporary measure by 3rd class Hospital Assistant Kutarooram of the Meywar Bheel Corps, but on 29th March he was relieved by the permanent incumbent, Native Doctor Kunhiyaloll.

5. The Durbar School at Kotra does not, I regret to say, prosper as it deserves; it is indifferently attended, and I fear education is not at present much appreciated by the Bheels.

6. Notwithstanding that the rainfall was only about half the usual average, the khureef crops, with the exception of the kodra, shamlee, and til, were everywhere excellent and abundant, and at the beginning of the season the rubbee had every appearance of producing a fine crop too, but unfortunately two or three nights' severe frost occurred in February and destroyed more than half the gram and very considerably damaged the wheat. The sugarcane in some places, especially in Joora, is said to have been almost totally destroyed by this frost.

7. Joora.—Joora has been under direct management for the last four years, but until this year no portion of the large debt due to the

Meywar Durbar has been repaid. I am happy, however, to be able to state that an improvement has at last taken place, and to record the gratifying circumstance that my immediate predecessor, Lieutenant Rundall, was enabled in December last to repay, of the debt due to the Durbar, a first instalment of Oodeypoor Rupees 3,000. This, with other items amounting to Oodeypoor Rupees 4,086, all claim to which the Durbar has withdrawn, reduces the total debt now due to Oodeypoor Rupees 16,711, and it is hoped that by careful management the debt may be still further reduced during the current year.

8. A long-pending boundary dispute between the turbulent Pals of Mandwa and Bakhel, in Joora, was amicably adjusted during Lieutenant Rundall's visit there in January. This dispute was one of the chief causes of the disturbances in 1876, which necessitated the employment of the Meywar Bheel Corps in addition to the troops of the Meywar Durbar.

9. *Panurwa*.—Kuchoreemull, the Kamdar of Panurwa, died at Kherwara in March after a short illness; he appears to have been much respected, and it is to be hoped that the Rana will obtain the services of a competent successor.

10. *Oghna*.—There is nothing particular to mention regarding the Chief of Oghna.

11. The three Bhoomial Chiefes attended at Kherwara to pay their respects to the Political Agent of Meywar when he was passing through that station in February.

12. *Changes of Officers*.—Major F. H. T. Gordon-Cumming gave over charge of this office on the 9th October to Lieutenant F. M. Rundall, from whom I received charge on the 20th February.

13. The following is a list of the cases brought before the Second Assistant during the year:—

Description.	MEYWAR.		SEROHI-MEYWAR.				MAHI KANTA-MEYWAR.			
			MEYWAR PLAINTIFF.		SEROHI PLAINTIFF.		MEYWAR PLAINTIFF.		MAHI KANTA PLAINTIFF.	
	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.
Murder	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Abduction	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arson	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway robbery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grievous hurt	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boundary disputes	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	40	...	4	...	3	5	14	3	12

being the staple food-grains of the people) at 14½ and 15 seers per rupee, respectively.

9. As I now write, the prices of these cereals are quoted firmly at 15½, 21½, and 25 seers, respectively, with a tendency to still further improve.

10. With the exception of the great prevalence of fever in the months of September and October, which was not, however, of a very fatal type, and some cases of measles and small-pox of a sporadic kind in the early part of present year, the general health was good.

There were no epidemics.

11. From information furnished to me by the Durbar of the mortality during the year, which is now, I understand, recorded with some accuracy, the deaths at the capital from the 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1880 were as follows:—

Adults	...	{	Males	...	...	...	1,966	
			Females	..	...	...	1,716	
							<hr/>	3,712
Children	..	{	Males	}	.	..	2,024	
			Females					
							<hr/>	
						Total	...	<hr/> 6,600 <hr/>

and assuming the population, exclusive of the suburbs, to be 137,887 souls, which is according to the last census taken in 1870, and I believe there has been no appreciable change since, we have a death ratio of 48·34 per thousand.

12. *Administration.*—His Highness, who appears to have enjoyed pretty good health throughout the year, took his wonted interest in the administration.

13. He was on two occasions absent from his capital, once on a short visit to Ajmere, and at a later date on a visit of condolence to the Maharaja of Jodhpoor (his relative by marriage) on the occasion of the death of his son; and it is interesting to observe the extreme simplicity with which these visits are now made, compared with the pomp and pageant of former years, not to speak of the many troublesome and complicate questions of etiquette and precedence to which they then not unfrequently gave rise.

14. With regard to the Council, I regret my inability to accord the praise which has hitherto found a place in the reports from this Agency.

To be sure, the Council, as an administrative body, was, in my opinion, never much even at its best; but in whatever manner it assisted the Government in the past, it is impossible to avoid noticing an appreciable falling off within the past twelvemonth.

But this retrogression is by no means past correction; and I trust to the experience and good judgment of His Highness, who can scarcely be ignorant of the shortcomings of his Council, to bring matters right again in course of time, but it will require strong and firm measures.

Description.	Meiwar.		SEROHI-MEYWAR.				MAHI KANTA-MEYWAR.			
			MEYWAR PLAINTIFF.		SEROHI PLAINTIFF.		MEYWAR PLAINTIFF.		MAHI KANTA PLAINTIFF.	
	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.	Settled.	Pending.
Murder	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Abduction	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Arson	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway robbery	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disorderly hurt	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assault	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle theft	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boundary disputes	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	14	40	...	4	...	3	5	14	3	12

being the staple food-grains of the people) at 14½ and 15 seers per rupee, respectively.

9. As I now write, the prices of these cereals are quoted firmly at 15½, 21½, and 25 seers, respectively, with a tendency to still further improve.

10. With the exception of the great prevalence of fever in the months of September and October, which was not, however, of a very fatal type, and some cases of measles and small-pox of a sporadic kind in the early part of present year, the general health was good.

There were no epidemics.

11. From information furnished to me by the Durbar of the mortality during the year, which is now, I understand, recorded with some accuracy, the deaths at the capital from the 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880 were as follows:—

Adults	..	{ Males	1,966
		{ Females...	1,716
					<hr/> 3,742
Children	..	{ Males	2,924
		{ Females }			<hr/> 2,924
					<hr/>
			Total	...	6,666

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But this retrogression is by no means due to any want of ability on the part of the Council. It is due to the experience and good judgment of the Council, who are not ignorant of the shortcomings of the Government, and who, again in course of time, but it will require strong and firm measures.

cedure, but this is about all that can be said, not only of the civil and criminal courts, but of the whole judicial system of the State generally.

Justice, if administered at all, is said to be of the most questionable character, and for suitors of the poorer class, the doors of these tribunals are practically closed, while the official cordon which so jealously guards all approaches to the palace, precludes the possibility of any complaints on this score reaching the Maharaja, but in such shape and form as may suit the convenience and pleasure of the State officials interested, and in this happy ignorance of what is taking place around him, His Highness believes, or affects to believe, that all is as it ought to be.

29. *I. Sanitation; II. Army; III. School of Art; IV. Forest Conservancy; V. Horse-breeding.*—I am not aware that there is anything of importance to notice under these subject heads.

Forest conservancy and horse-breeding exist in little more than name.

Sanitation appears to have received a due share of attention at the capital; but in the more distant localities of the State the subject, I fear, is still very little thought of.

With regard to the army. Though numerically strong on paper, it is by no means formidable, and from the fact of large numbers, in the infantry more particularly, being at all times employed on civil duties, the effective strength is comparatively trifling. In point of efficiency, discipline, equipment, and military organization, the troops bear no comparison whatever with those in the service of our own Government.

With regard to the School of Art. This institution is, no doubt, a very good one in its way, but its usefulness might be much extended under more practical and professional supervision.

30. *Medical Institution.*—As the working of these institutions will be fully noticed by the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajpootana, to whom they are periodically reported on by the Durbar officials concerned, I need not particularize them here.

31. The "Mayo General Hospital," of which the Agency Surgeon, Dr. T. H. Hendley, is Consulting Physician and Surgeon, continues, Dr. Hendley reports, to attract a large number of patients.

During the year, 1,163 in-patients and 8,981 out-patients, in all 10,174 individuals, received medical treatment at this hospital alone.

The large size of the main wards of this hospital rendered them somewhat uncomfortable and also unsuitable for the isolation of special cases; advantage, therefore, was taken of the breakage of some of the slabs in the roof of the surgical ward to have that apartment and the one beneath it divided into several rooms, which has greatly added to the utility of the institution.

32. *Mail robberies and Postal communications.*—In the month of March 1879 a report was received that an attempt had been made to plunder the Imperial mail on the Mandaor (Jeypoor) and Kerowlee postal line within the limits of the Jeypoor territory.

The mails were saved, and an enquiry into the matter elicited that the object of the outrage was not plunder, but a design on the part of

the Durbar police to get the local-village people into trouble, between whom there had been much personal animosity and mutual ill-feeling.

The enquiry resulted with conviction and suitable punishment of the persons concerned by the Native Government.

33. In the month of December one of the district postmen (more commonly known as "rural messengers") attached to the Jeypoor Imperial Post Office was attacked and plundered in the Jeypoor territory, about two miles from the capital.

His charge consisted of four parcels (three insured) containing "valuables," and a number of ordinary paid and bearing letters, but the parcels were alone interfered with. The robbers were armed, and the postman, in resisting them, received two or three sword-cuts, but not of a serious nature.

Through the aid of Durbar police several arrests were made, and the greater part of the property was recovered.

The accused (including the postman, against whom some suspicion of collusion rested) were placed on their trial before my Court, which resulted in the postman's acquittal, and the conviction and sentence to three years' rigorous imprisonment each, of two persons both of whom were subjects and servants of the Jeypoor State.

34. There were no new Imperial Post Offices opened out during the year, but an application was a short time ago made by the Postal authorities for a site within the Raj limits at the Baswa Railway station on which to build a Government Post Office, provisionally, and the application has been acceded to by the Maharaja.

35. Altogether the work of the Postal Department, as far as the Jeypoor State is concerned, was performed smoothly and satisfactorily.

36. *Petty Chiefs and Thakours of the State.*—The relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the petty Chiefs and Thakours continue so far friendly and cordial, excepting, perhaps, those of Shekawatti, who, I fear, can scarcely consider themselves to have been fairly treated by their long and purposeless detention at Jeypoor, as pointed out in the 28th paragraph of this report.

37. Amongst the more important of these State feudatories there is evidence of some desire at least to improve their administrations and further the well-being of their people; but there is yet much room for improvement in the young Khetree Raja more particularly.

48. With, perhaps, one or two exceptions, notably Khetree and Oniara, which are still somewhat largely in debt, their finances are unembarrassed, while many of them are well-to-do and their dependants happy and contented.

39. *Prison statistics.* During the year there were in all twenty-

thirteen of whom were convicted, two acquitted, ten discharged under Sections 195 and 215 of Act X of 1872, five, the complaints against whom were dismissed under Sections 205 and 208 of the same Act, one transferred, and three were committed to the Court of Session.

The offences comprised nine non-bailable, five bailable, and eight subject to the provisions of the Railway Act (IV of 1879) and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1872), namely—

Theft	...	...	...	8
Attempt at theft	...	...	...	1
Assault and criminal trespass	...	...	...	3
Abetting a woman's marriage during the lifetime of her husband	...	...	...	1
Falsely accusing with intent to injure	...	...	...	1
Endangering safety of human life	...	...	...	3
Maintenance of wife	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	22

There were thirteen persons punished on conviction, namely, nine with rigorous imprisonment without solitary confinement, three with simple imprisonment, two with fine with imprisonment, one with fine without imprisonment, and one with whipping in addition to other punishment.

There were two persons convicted a second time, and seven punishable with whipping on first conviction, one of whom only received it.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rupees 355, of which Rupees 122-10 was realized and paid by way of compensation.

There were no cases of "summary jurisdiction."

Seven European British subjects were brought to trial, one of whom was convicted, five acquitted, and one committed to the Court of Session.

There were two instances of appeal to the first class Magistrate from the decision of the second class Magistrate, in both of which the finding and sentence of the Lower Court were confirmed.

The period in the disposal of the twenty-two cases, as adjudicated upon, was 115 days, or an average duration of 5-18 days.

There were no cases remaining undisposed of at the close of the year, and the same remark applies to the files of the preceding twelvemonth.

There were no prosecutions for offences involving the loss of human life; and of the eight persons charged with endangering the safety of human life, two were convicted and sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment, three acquitted, and three committed to the Court of Session, resulting in their conviction and punishment.

40. There were no "line obstructions" of any importance, or any case of tampering with the permanent-way, which is, no doubt, attributable both to increased vigilance on the part of the Railway Police and the greater protection now afforded against trespassers by the advanced progress of the fencing of the line.

41. Some fires occurred on some parts of the line within the jurisdiction of this Agency by sparks from the locomotives of passing trains, in one instance causing considerable injury to the telegraph plant.

It is scarcely practicable to effectually prevent these accidents, but we may minimise the risk by causing the removal, as far as possible, of in dangerous proximity my representation, issued the limits of the Jeypoor territory.

42. The official relations between the district and subordinate Courts and the Durbar and its officials were cordial as usual.

43. *Meteorological observations.*—The statement in the Appendix marked A furnishes the usual information regarding the thermometrical readings and rainfall measurements during the different months of the year.

44. *Treaties and Engagements.*—The treaties and engagements existing between the British Government and the Maharaja were satisfactorily observed, and the Durbar's tribute payments were punctually made.

45. In the previous year's Administration Report I alluded to the obstructions which impeded the proper working of the Code of Extradition Rules between the Jeypoor and Patiala States.

This year complaints have been less numerous, and, although there are still imperfections, the officials of the two States appear to regard the Code with more confidence than hitherto, and to evince a greater desire to throw aside party jealousies, and to work harmoniously for the due fulfilment of their obligations.

46. During the year the Narbowl share of the awards decreed under the operation of the Extradition Code, which had been long withheld and prevented the disbursement of the sums payable to decree-holders, was remitted by the Patiala Government, and this supplies a fresh guarantee of Patiala's desire and intention to co-operate for the due observance of the extradition engagement.

47. The salt agreement concluded with His Highness the Maharaja on the 31st January 1879, but which had been brought into force from the 1st of October in the previous year, has worked in every way satisfactorily, although it cannot be said to be at all popular, more particularly in respect to the general closure of the "khari" works, which deprives a somewhat extensive community of a salt which, while not generally edible, was largely used locally by tanners and other industrial traders, as well as for a portion of the ration of horned cattle and camels, which must now either do without it, or consume the other available salts, the high price of which render this impracticable. These remarks apply equally to all the other States under the political charge of this Agency.

48. In the early part of the year it was reported that the Raj local authorities had proceeded to destroy certain salt-pans situated within the limits of our acquired jurisdiction at Kutchor-Rewassa, but this, it

appears, occurred purely through a misconception on the part of the local authorities as to the jurisdiction of the locality, and the mistake was at once corrected on being brought to the Durbar's notice.

49. There was no instance of smuggling reported during the period under review; and with the exception of the small quantity of sixty-two maunds and thirty seers found in the Kot Kassim pergunnah of the territory, the duty on which was waived by the Commissioner of Inland Customs, to whom the matter was referred, there were no discoveries of old stocks of salt on which the Government duty leviable under Article VI of the agreement had not been paid.

50. A considerable consignment of "khari" salt, which the Collector of Customs, Delhi, recently met passing through Narnowl, in the course of one of his inspection visits, was said to have been consigned from the Seekur (Jeypoor) territory, but this was evidently a misrepresentation, in all probability to mislead the Customs Officer, as there is no "khari" used in Seekur, or, in fact, in Shekawatti generally, where the consumption is confined exclusively to the salt produced at Didwana.

The Seekur authorities, however, with whom I communicated on the subject, have promised to keep a watch on all salt passing through their jurisdiction with a view to the prevention of smuggling or any traffic not authorized by the salt agreement.

51. There was one instance of unauthorized detention of Sambhur salt covered by a British pass, for the payment of transit duty, by the Hakim of Fattelpoor, in Shekawatti; but it was shown to have occurred through a misapprehension on the part of the local customs officials of the Durbar, and the salt was at once released on the matter being represented to the Native Government.

52. *Boundaries and border disputes.*—There were no fresh border disputes of any importance during the year.

A question of some importance between Jeypoor and Bikaner, as to the disputed proprietorship of the villages of Beri-Rampur, formed the subject of a special enquiry at Jeypoor in the month of May 1879, conducted by Captain Martelli (Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Soojangurh) and myself, respectively, on the part of the rival claimants. A voluminous mass of evidence was recorded at the enquiry; and the whole proceedings, together with separate reports of our individual views on the merits of the case, have been submitted for the information and final orders of the Agent, Governor-General for Rajpootana.

53. In the month of November last Lieutenant C. W. Ravenshaw, Political Assistant, was specially appointed by Government for the settlement of the numerous border disputes between the Native States comprising the eastern portion of Rajpootana; but this officer had little more than commenced with the work when his services were withdrawn, in the month of February, for employment with his regiment in Afghanistan, and no one has been appointed to succeed him.

54. *Foreign relations.*—The relations obtaining between the Maharaja and the neighbouring Chiefs seem, as a rule, to be cordial, and there

were no international disputes of serious magnitude, or which called for the interposition or conciliation of the British Government.

55. *Heinous offences and violent crimes.*—The criminal calendar, as far, at least, as heinous offences are concerned, was comparatively light; but as the cases regarding which information is likely to reach the Political Agent are confined almost exclusively to those of an international nature, it is impossible for me to say what the state of affairs was in respect to the class of crime which appertains more particularly to the internal administration of the State.

56. During the year there was happily not a case of either "suttee," "samadh," or female infanticide brought to notice, and had any taken place, whether of an international nature or otherwise, the Political Agent would most certainly have heard of them, for it is scarcely possible now-a-days for the Durbar authorities to keep crimes of this importance long concealed.

57. The case of kidnapping for immoral purposes, alluded to in last year's report as being under investigation, was finally disposed of, and the result of the enquiry showed that the circumstances of the case, as originally set forth, had been entirely misrepresented, and that there had, in reality, been no sale or purchase whatever, and certainly none for an immoral purpose.

This case was fully reported on in my letter No. 8J., dated 25th February last.

58. *Meena and other criminal tribes.*—To judge from the reports of crime that have reached me, the Meenas and other criminal tribes of the State were particularly quiet and gave very little trouble.

This presents a striking contrast to the state of affairs in respect to these classes not very many years ago, when the country was literally overrun with them, and their excesses and depredations were carried on under a complete system of criminal organization.

Of late years their numbers have been very much reduced, justice having overtaken not a few, while many have been induced to give up their predatory habits and take to honest and industrious pursuits.

59. In connection with a proposal on the part of the Punjab Government to offer rewards with a view to the arrest of the absentee Meenas of the Shahjehanpoor (Gurgaon) district, and to which the Native States of Rajpootana were asked to lend their support, the Jeypoor Durbar pointed out that, while it was quite ready to co-operate with its police for the arrest of the absentees, it could not undertake to contribute towards the payment of the proposed rewards.

60. *Jail.*—From a report received from the Superintendent of the Jail, the conduct of the prisoners appear to have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

There were no escapes or attempts to escapes, and only eight received corporal punishment for misconduct.

61. The daily average number of prisoners was 886, and that of those employed in the intramural factories 205, the net earnings of whom is stated to be Rupees 1,162.

62. The food supplied to the convicts (those employed within the walls receive now two meals a day instead of one as heretofore) is said to have been ample and of good quality.

63. Considering the general prevalence of fever at Jeypoor during a considerable portion of the year, the health of the prisoners was very satisfactory; the average daily sick was 54.41, and the total admissions into hospital for medical treatment 1,421. There were sixty-two deaths during the year, many of which were of prisoners received into jail in an advanced stage of sickness.

64. The Superintendent reports favorably on the general conduct and efficiency of the jail officials.

65. The supply of drinking-water is said to be somewhat deficient, and the Superintendent suggests, for the Durbar's consideration, the utilization of the city water-supply scheme, which it might be found practicable to extend to the jail with considerable advantage and comparatively trifling cost.

66. *Public Works.*—As these works are now fully reported on by your Secretary in the Public Works Department, to whom a copy of Major Jacob's (the Durbar's Executive Engineer) annual report is submitted, it is unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed account of them in these pages.

67. The total amount expended under all heads, in which it is gratifying to find irrigation occupies a prominent place, is Rupees 1,00,000 but it must be remembered that the District Engineer, Mr. M. J. Jacob, who has been working since 1878, has not of late been confined to the calls of his own Department more properly speaking. The Municipal Committee, for instance, takes his professional opinion on all important matters brought before it, and between November and April last no less than twenty-eight cases were submitted to him for opinion and written report.

68. I am also aware that Major Jacob's services are not unfrequently utilized in a variety of ways in connection with the public works and general interests of our own Government in and about Jeypoor; and of late he has rendered no small gratuitous assistance to me in projecting and carrying out several works of irrigation for the Lawa State, a small neighbouring Chiefship under this Agency, which could ill afford at present to pay for such services, and it affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the cheerful and ready manner in which Major Jacob, with his hands already full, has at all times complied with my requisitions for his professional assistance in that behalf.

69. The city water-supply work is now in full and complete working order.

The monthly average consumption of water was in the month of May, when it was greatest, 551,000 gallons, and in November, when it was least, 217,000 gallons.

The total quantity of water raised at the water-works was 131,167,000 gallons, or an average of 359,364 gallons a day, being a daily increase of 48,552 gallons in the quantity for the preceding year.

The water raised cost as near as possible 3 annas and 11 pies per 1,000 gallons.

70. The progress of the scheme for reclaiming waste land at, and in the vicinity of, the capital is favorably reported on by Major Jacob.

71. Works of irrigation appear to have done remarkably well. The total area irrigated was 36,015 beegahs against 14,116 in 1878-79, while the revenue was Rupees 66,514 against Rupees 22,199 in the preceding year.

72. The percentage of revenue to total outlay was 9·83, but, as Major Jacob very truly observes, this might be considerably increased without any hardship to the cultivators by enhancing the water-rate, which is only 8 annas per beegah, while it is conclusively shown that ordinary soil with three waterings will yield a profit of about Rupees 12 per beegah, nearly the whole of which is due to the agency of irrigation.

73. The following statement shows the different heads of expenditure:—

					<i>Rs.</i>
Original Works	..	..	...	...	13,169
Repairs	..	..	...	...	47,513
Irrigation	..	...	..	..	1,20,768
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	92,300
Establishments	..	...	...	...	21,318
Other works	...	...	..	...	1,316
Total					<u>2,96,442</u>

74. The total charge for supervision was Rupees 32,123, or a percentage of 12·15 on the outlay, which is very satisfactory.

75. In the month of April last a communication was addressed to His Highness the Maharaja conveying an expression of the favorable opinion entertained by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India of the progress of Jeypoor public works for the year 1878-79.

76. This mark of appreciation on the part of Her Majesty's Imperial Government, which was suitably acknowledged by His Highness, may, I trust, provide an additional incentive for the Maharaja and his Durbar to further exert themselves to extend the usefulness of this important branch of the administration, while they have the good fortune to possess the services of an Engineer officer so able, indefatigable, and zealous as Major Jacob has eminently proved himself to be.

77. *International Court of Takeels.*—The usual tabulated statements are appended and marked B and C. During the year there were 165 cases instituted and 112 disposed of, against 120 and 114, respectively, in the previous year.

The number remaining unsettled at the close of the year is seventy-eight against twenty-five in 1878; the increase being principally owing to the admission of a great many cases during the latter period of the year.

The average duration of each suit was three months and eleven days.

The aggregate amount of compensatory claims was Rupees 93,025-14, of which Rupees 6,346-7-9, or nearly 6·82 per cent., was decreed and paid.

There were nine instances of appeal; but the decision of the Appellate Court in respect to them all has not yet been ascertained.

There were in all 186 persons arraigned, of whom thirteen or nearly seven per cent. were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, namely :—

Under 6 months	...	...	...	...	5
Above 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	2
Above 1 year and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	5
Above 5 years and under 10 years	...	...	...	...	1
Above 10 years and under 14 years	...	...	...	...	Nil.
For 21 years	...	...	...	...	Nil.
For life	..	...	...	...	Nil.
Total					13

Fines to the amount of Rupees 1,339-2-6 were inflicted, of which Rupees 200 were realized and brought to account.

The remainder is unadjusted pending the final disposal of cases under appeal.

78. *Unadjusted advances on account of compensatory awards by the Jeypoor Court of Waleels.*—The subjoined statement exhibits the total amount outstanding on this account at the close of the year, of which sum Rupees 75 only has been outstanding over the prescribed period of twelve months; and as I have every expectation of receiving a remittance at an early date, and as the amount is trifling, I do not consider it necessary to trouble Government with a special report of the default :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
Jeypoor	...	...	..	..	34	3	3
Jodhpoor	...	...	..	..	1,700	1	0
Bikaner	...	...	..	..	518	7	0
Uluur	...	...	..	..	208	0	0
Kerowlee	...	..	..	..	75	6	0
Kishengurh	...	..	..	..	1,080	15	0
Total					3,603	0	0

79. *Education.*—In the appendix will be found the usual statistical statements marked D to H, inclusive.

80. *Maharaja's College.*—The number of pupils borne on the rolls at the close of the year was 502, being a slight decrease in the number for the previous year. The average class attendance, namely, 400, was again very poor, but this is attributed in a great measure to the prevalence of much sickness at Jeypoor during the months of September, October and November last, and again in the early part of the present year.

The total cost of maintaining the College, which is borne exclusively by the Maharaja, was Rupees 21,220-12, or an average annual cost per pupil of Rupees 26·7-5.

The first two classes of the College, which is affiliated to the Calcutta University, study for the First Arts examination, and from the third class candidates are prepared for matriculation.

This year five candidates competed for the "First Arts" and five for the "Entrance," of the former two passed, one in the second division, and the other in the third. Of the latter three passed.

There were five competitors this year from the Persian class for the Punjab University College examination, one of whom passed the "Moulavi Alim examination," and two the "Munshi Alim" test.

These results are exceedingly gratifying and creditable alike to the teachers and the taught.

81. *I. Rajpoot School. II. Sanscrit College. III. Chandpole Branch School.*—These institutions appear all to have done pretty well.

82. *Elementary Schools.*—Three additional elementary schools were opened during the year, making a total number of forty-eight schools imparting education (verocular) to 1,169 pupils, at a cost of Rupees 7,782, which was borne exclusively by the Durbar.

83. "*Muktub*" and "*Chatsalas*."—There was no change in the number of these institutions, which is in all 412, and more or less supported by the Native Government.

The aggregate class attendance was 9,546 against 8,079 in the preceding year.

84. *Girls' Schools.*—This interesting institution, with its local branches, appears to have made very encouraging progress indeed, and the results are very creditable to the Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, and her assistants.

The total number of pupils borne on the rolls at the close of the year was 778, 578 of whom were Hindoos, 196 Muhammadans, and four Christians, being an increase of sixty since the submission of the preceding report.

The total cost of this school, with its branches, was Rupees 6,283, or an average annual cost per pupil of Rupees 8-1-2½.

85. *Mayo College, Ajmere.*—Six lads from the Jeypoor State attended the College during the year, and the reports received from the Principal of the results of their examinations and of their general conduct were satisfactory, particularly so in the case of Pirthi Singh, a son of the Thakoor of Bagru, who fully maintained the good opinion hitherto entertained by the College staff of his industry, ability, general behavior, and future promise.

86. Some instances of irregular attendance and unauthorized absence on the part of one or two of the boys were noticed by the Principal; but steps have been taken, in communication with His Highness the Maharaja, to prevent this recurring.

87. The College does not gain in popularity, and there appears to be a great prejudice on the part of the Chiefs to send their sons to the College.

31. I am in communication with the Durbar with a view, in the event of the individual criminals not being forthcoming, to the infliction of a suitable fine on the village or villages to which the crimes may have been clearly traced.

32. During the year under review one or two complaints were preferred by the Native Government of Raj grass located outside, but in the immediate vicinity of the railway, being burnt by sparks from the locomotives of passing trains, which the Durbar believed might have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary care on the part of the enginemmen.

The Railway Manager, who was addressed on the subject, pointed out that it was impossible to guarantee immunity from such accidents, but that an enquiry would be made into the matter, and all possible precautions taken to prevent their recurrence, and it is very gratifying to be able to state that I have received no fresh complaints of this kind for many months past.

33. *Salt Agreement.*—The salt agreement concluded between the British Government and the Maharaja of Bhurtpoor in 1878 worked smoothly, and the engagements on the part of the Native Government were faithfully fulfilled.

34. The local salt stocks on which Government duty is payable under Article V of the agreement have been reduced from 104,000 maunds to about 35,000 maunds, the greater portion of which belongs to persons who have either left the territory for good, or who for other reasons are not now likely to come forward to "clear" their salt.

The Durbar has not yet stated so, but as it is more than probable that it may, under all the circumstances, propose our taking over the outstanding stocks at a valuation under the provisions of the agreement, I am in communication with the Commissioner of Inland Customs for the purpose of ascertaining how far such an arrangement would suit his convenience. I am aware that our purchase of the salt would be in many ways undesirable, besides the trouble and expense of valuation and weighment, there would be no end of inconvenience both to ourselves and the Native Government in having the salt properly cared for *after* purchase.

Still, seeing that there seems little hope of the holders coming forward to pay the duty, it is very important, now that the quantity is comparatively small, that something should be done for effecting the early closure of the account.

35. *Jail.*—I have not had an opportunity of personally inspecting this institution, but I understand it is fairly conducted.

There was a falling off in the total number of admissions during the year, namely, from 503 in 1878-79 to 281 in the year under report, and this difference is almost entirely accounted for in the diminution in the number of convicts sentenced to six months' imprisonment and under, of whom there were only sixteen in the present year as against 101 in the twelve month preceding, the difference being due no doubt in a great measure to the absence of famine distress, from which

the country suffered to some extent in the two preceding years, and its consequent privations, which always add to public disorder and petty crime.

36. *Education.*—The College at the capital, the Sewn Cantonment School, which was opened in 1878, and the Tehsili schools continued pretty much unchanged in number, class attendance, and other particulars.

The number of "Halkabandi" schools was reduced from 232 to 221, but this reduction appears to have occasioned no appreciable diminution of the class attendance.

The total number of schools of all kinds was 238, the number of teachers 200, the aggregate attendance 4,880, and the annual cost under all heads Rupees 23,174.

vide Appendix Q.

37. *Political relations.*—The relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the British Government and its officers continue cordial, and the promptness and despatch with which my references to the Durbar have at all times been attended to is highly creditable to His Highness, the members of his Government, and to Pandit Bishen Lal, the Resident Vakeel at Jeypoor, from whom I have received every assistance and attention.

KISHENGURH.

The notable event of the year is the death of the Chief of the State, His Highness Maharaja Pirthi Singh, which took place at Kishengurh on the 25th December last, at the comparatively early age of forty-five years.

The cause of his death was fever, from which he had beeniling more or less for a month or two previously.

2. I had personally had the pleasure of knowing His Highness from his youth (for the past twenty-three years), and I entertained a very high opinion of him. The administration of the State, in which he at all times exercised a large personal share, was conducted with care, prudence, and more than average ability. He possessed many estimable qualities and was decidedly popular, while his unswerving loyalty and attachment to the Paramount Power was unquestionable.

His death was deeply regretted by his subjects, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

3. The late Maharaja Pirthi Singh left three sons, the two eldest are of age, and had for many years been associated with their late father in the administration of the State.

the victory and Government on the 20th January 1880, and I have every confidence that the duties and responsibilities which now devolve upon him will be conducted with the prudence and success of his ancestors, and with that justness and firmness which so distinguished the rule

of his deceased parent, and tended so much to secure for him the affection, and promote the prosperity, of the people committed to his charge.

4. *Sadool Singh* appears to fully appreciate his position and his obligations to the Paramount Power, and I have no doubt will do all in his power to preserve the cordiality which has so long characterised the relations between the British Government and the ruling Chiefs of Kishengurh.

Since Sadool Singh's installation, I have twice visited Kishengurh, when I found everything progressing most satisfactorily, and the young Chief universally popular.

5. *Income and Expenditure*.—From a statement furnished by the Durbar, the income of the State was Rupees 2,87,138, and the expenditure Rupees 2,80,378.

6. *Rainfall and crops*.—The rainfall was favorable, and the crops yielded a full average outturn.

7. *Health*.—Fever prevailed to a considerable extent throughout the territory during the months of September, October, and November, and there were a few cases of cholera and small-pox in the early part of the present year, but not in epidemic form; with these exceptions the general health of the people was good. The mortality, it is stated, was not above the average.

8. *Crime*.—The criminal calendar, as far as I have had an opportunity of judging, was unusually clear. There were very few offences of a heinous nature brought to the notice of this Agency, and those of "suttee," "samadh," and kidnapping for immoral purposes were conspicuously absent.

9. During the year there was no case of plunder or attempt to plunder the Imperial mails while in transit within the territory.

10. *Salt Agreement*.—The salt agreement which was concluded with the Maharaja in the early part of 1879, but which came into force on the 1st of October in the previous year, has worked in every way satisfactorily, and no complaints of any description have reached this office, although I question whether the changes which it has introduced are popular generally.

11. *Boundaries and border disputes*.—There were no fresh border disputes during the period under review. There are two disputes of old standing with the Jeypoor State, which it is proposed to settle next cold season, with this exception the Kishengurh and neighbouring frontiers were on the whole peaceable.

12. *Railway jurisdiction*.—There is absolutely nothing to notice under this head. The calendars, both criminal and civil, were, as far as the jurisdiction of this Agency is concerned, blank.

13. There were no serious accidents, "obstructions of the line," or any case of tampering with the permanent-way, while the relations between the Railway and Durbar officials were most cordial.

14. *Political relations*.—The relations obtaining between the Maharaja and the British Government and the neighbouring Chiefs of Rajpootana were most friendly.

15. *Administration*.—The administration, on the whole, seems to have been very quietly, but, withal, ably, and successfully conducted, without giving much trouble to either the Political Agent or the neighbouring Durbars.

KEROWLEE.

General remarks.—The political charge of the Kerowlee State was transferred to this Agency in the month of January last under instructions conveyed in letter No. 41 G.G., dated 8th idem, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

2. I have since paid two official visits to Kerowlee, first immediately after receiving the office records, which were formally made over to me in the end of January, when I found everything in a state of backwardness and disorder—the Maharaja and the Council opposed to each other, the Counsellors and Members of the Government at variance amongst themselves, and the whole administrative machinery in the utmost confusion, and all but at a stand-still, while from the fact of the place not having been visited by my predecessors for more than a twelve-month previously, there was an accumulation of questions that had to be taken up and disposed of.

3. Being my first visit, I considered it preferable not to propose any measures of radical reform until I had gained more experience of the capabilities and “men and manners” of the place. I concluded,

allowed to creep into the administration.

4. On my second visit, in the month of May, I found that matters had gone from bad to worse.

5. Deep Singh, the Revenue Member, and the main-stay of the Council, had, in the meantime, died, and there was no capable person available to fill his place.

6. What appeared to me to be the most evil at work was a disposition on the part of the C Maharaja, instead of working with and that His Highness' confidence in the Council was destroyed, which had led him to look elsewhere for assistance and support, whilst every farthing of State revenue he could under any pretext whatever lay hands upon was diverted to his privy purse, the value of which is variously estimated at a lakh to a lakh and a half of rupees.

7. With regard to the Maharaja personally, I found him very much more sharp and intelligent than I expected, and there can be no doubt that he has wonderfully improved within the past twelvemonth. He is somewhat vacillating and weak, but he is by no means unpopular; and for the cordiality and good feeling which exist in a marked degree amongst the petty Chiefs and Thakoors of the State, the credit is universally accorded to His Highness. In fact, if we leave out the State debt, there is in reality nothing to be said against the Government as a whole

Appendix B.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Fukeels during the year 1879.

Details.	Number.
Number of cases remaining under trial, 1st January 1879 ...	25
Number admitted during the year ...	165
Total ...	190
Number disposed of during the year...	112
Number remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1879 ...	78

Appendix C.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated upon by the Jeypoor International Court of Fukeels during the year 1879.

Offences.	Number.
<i>Against the person.</i>	
Murder ...	2
Attempt to murder ...	Nil.
Criminal abduction ...	1
Kidnapping ...	2
Ditto children for immoral purposes ...	...
Wounding ...	2
Total	7
<i>Against property.</i>	
Dacoity ...	6
Highway robbery ...	14
Ditto with aggravated circumstances ...	3
Theft ...	25
Ditto with aggravated circumstances...	1
Cattle-theft ...	41
Ditto with aggravated circumstances ...	...
Burglary ...	2
Arson ...	...
Ditto with aggravated circumstances ...	...
Raiding ...	2
Miscellaneous ...	11
Total ...	112

JEYPOOR, }
The 30th June 1880.

(Sd.) W. H. BRAYSON, Col.,
Polit. Agent, Eastern Rajpootana States.

Appendix D.
EDUCATION—JEPPOOR.
Statistical Return of the Maharaja's College and Rajpool Schools for the year 1879-80.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Locality	When established.	NUMBERS OF SCHOLARS IN THE ROLL AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR						Average daily attendance.	NUMBERS OF SCHOLARS STUDYING EACH LANGUAGE AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR						Receipts.	CHARGES.			Average annual cost of educating each pupil.	REMARKS.		
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Parsees.	Total	English.		Persian.	Urdu.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Hindus.	Current.		Extraordinary.	Total					
Maharaja's College	Jepoor	1844	103	100	6	3	303	400	614	423	368	3	21	147	21,320	12 0	Rs. a. p.	652 3 0	21,220	12 0	Rs. a. p.	20 7 8	
Rajpoot School "	Jepoor.	1803	26	6			32	16	29	18	7		4	8	4,737	14 0	4,573	0 0	183	14 0	4,727	14 0	149 10 11

JEPPOOR, }
The 30th June 1880.

(Sd.) W. H. BERNON, Col.,
Poll. Agent, Eastern Rajpoolana States.

Appendix I.

Annual Report on operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoity within the States subordinate to the Eastern Rajpootana States Political Agency for the year ending on the 31st December 1879.

DURING the period under report there was the usual itinerant Thuggee detachment, consisting of a Duffadar and staff of Nujeebs, employed in the States under the Eastern Rajpootana States Agency.

2. There were ten registered dacoits either belonging to, or refuged in, these States arrested by, or at the instance of, the Thuggee detachment, all of whom were forwarded to the Assistant-General-Superintendent at Soojangnrh for disposal as usual.

3. The number of arrested registered offenders formally committed by the Soojangnrh Assistancy for trial by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels was eighteen, of whom nine were residents of Jeypoor, eight of Ulwur, and one of Shahjehanpoor in Gurgaon.

4. Of the eighteen persons committed, ten were convicted, three acquitted, three died before their trials were concluded, and two remained undisposed of at the close of the year.

5. The sentences awarded in the ten cases of conviction were—

21 years' imprisonment	...	2
10 " "	...	2
7 " "	...	1
5 " "	...	5
		<hr/>
		10
		<hr/>

6. During the year the Assistant General-Superintendent, Soojangnrh, represented that the Native Governments were in the habit of reporting only such cases of dacoity as were of an *international* character, instead of noting *all* cases of whatever description, whether local or international.

The Durbars having been addressed on the subject, Jeypoor pointed out that it had hitherto been customary to report international cases only, and requested to be informed of the reasons, if any, for desiring to introduce the proposed change.

The Durbar's question was referred to the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, from whom no reply has yet been received. With this exception, and a request on the part of the Soojangnrh Assistancy for the more punctual submission of the periodical returns, on the subject of which the Durbars were duly addressed, the operations of the year were not marked by any unusual or noteworthy event.

JEYPOOR, }
The 26th April 1880. }

(Sd.) W. H. BERNON, Col.,
Polit. Agent, Eastern Rajpootana States.

Appendix J.

Comparative Statement of Prices Current of the principal food-grains in the Town of Bhurtpoor during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80.

Months.	1878-79.						1879-80.						Remarks.				
	Wheat		Barley		Jowar.		Gram.		Wheat		Barley.			Jowar.		Gram.	
	Rs.	¢.	Rs.	¢.	Rs.	¢.	Rs.	¢.	Rs.	¢.	Rs.	¢.		Rs.	¢.	Rs.	¢.
April	13	0	16	12	14	8	18	4	13	0	18	12	17	15	13	14	
May	10	8	13	13	16	3	12	0	14	2	19	0	19	2	13	9	
June	11	0	14	1	9	20	12	4	14	4	18	4	18	8	13	10	
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	0	18	13	18	3	13	7
August	.	.	.	.	.	...	.	.	14	2	20	8	19	11	13	10
September	12	6	12	14	10	9	15	13	14	2	13	12	19	12	13	12	
October	13	13	21	2	10	9	17	10	13	13	22	8	22	4	13	13	
November	12	4	19	6	15	4	15	4	13	4	23	12	21	8	13	0	
December	12	8	21	4	21	4	18	12	13	4	23	12	21	0	13	0	
January	12	0	14	0	17	0	15	4	12	8	27	8	29	0	13	0	
February	21	6	14	8	13	10	12	13	13	13	26	8	30	0	13	8	
March	12	6	18	3	17	11	13	8	18	0	26	0	29	0	17	0	

Jaypore, }
The 30th June 1880.

(Sd.) W. H. BEYRON, Col.,
Polit. Agent, Eastern Rajpootana States.

Appendix Q.

Annual Return of Schools in the Bhurtpoor State for the Sumbul year 1885, or 1878-79.

No.	CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	DEPARTMENTS AND ATTENDANCE.					Number of teachers.	Annual expenditure.	REMARKS.
		English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.	Total attendance.			
1	Bhurtpoor College	50	102	152	31	344	21	Rs. a. p. 4,035 5 0	
1	Sewur Cantonment School	16	29	70	...	115	5	667 12 0	
12	Tebail Schools	...	309	594	9	912	38	3,070 11 0	
224	Ifalkahandi Schools	...	299	3,219	...	3,518	233	13,517 5 0	
	Visitors	2	383 12 3	
	Total	75	739	4,035	40	4,889	299	23,174 11 9	

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JAYPOOR, }
 THE 30th June 1880.

(Sd.) W. H. BRYNOR, Col.,
 Polt. Agent, Eastern Rajpootana States.

WESTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

No. 8 P., dated Erinpore, 7th May 1880.

From—MAJOR FRANK W. POWLETT, Politi. Agent, Western States, Rajpootana,
To—First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of this Agency for 1879-80.

1. *Union of appointments.*—By Government order No. 1894 G.G., dated 2nd October 1879, the offices of the Political Agency, Marwar, Jeyulmere and Serohi were amalgamated with the command of the Erinpore Irregular Force.

By Government order No. 43 G.P., dated 24th February 1880, the combined political charge was denominated the Political Agency, Western States, Rajpootana.

Major Cadell, V.C., assumed charge of the united offices on 20th October 1879, and on 15th November 1879 resigned it to Captain Mellac of the Erinpore Irregular Force, from whom I received it on the 2nd January 1880. Since my arrival I have made tours in Mullani, the district near Jodhpoor, Godwar, Dewalwati, and Serohi.

2. *Season.*—The harvests of this year have been generally good, and grass abundant. The highest price of wheat and bajra—the two staple grains—was respectively nine seers eleven chittacks and ten seers four chittacks the rupee, as compared with seven seers two chittacks and seven seers fifteen chittacks the year before.

3. *Health.*—I have nothing to note under this head.

MARWAR.

4. *Birth of an heir to Marwar.*—On February 11th, 1880, a son and heir was born to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, who received at Jodhpoor congratulatory visits from His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypoor, His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor, and the Agent to the Governor-General.

5. *Administration of the State.*—There has been no change in the personnel of the administration during the year. Maharaja Partab Singh continues at its head, and Mahta Bijji Singh and Pundit Sheonarnain remain members. Maharaj Kishor Singh retains command of the army, and has lately assumed the complete police management of the five pergunnahs, where it is most difficult, and where he previously had partial authority. These are—Sojat and Godwar, which include the robber retreats of the Aravallis, and in which are situated the railway and the Ajmere-Ahmedabad road; Dewalwati, with its hills and unruly semi-independent Thakoors; Jalor, which contains the Mal and Israna Hills, and near which lay the rebel village of Panchota; and last Sachor, within the boundaries of which are several Thakoors hard to deal with.

Maharaj Bhopal Singh, who previously presided over the Appellate Court, has, in addition to his former duties, been empowered to supervise the working of the Dewani and Fouzdari Courts.

6. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The accounts as furnished by the Durbar show—

					Rs.
Revenue	...	...	...	...	29,89,230
of which	...	...	...	...	5,32,901

is on account of new temporary loans. Deducting this item, the ordinary revenue comes out Rupees 24,56,329; but Rupees 1,80,000 is the balance from last year. Again the expenditure is set down Rupees 27,25,032, of which Rupees 5,25,383 is for payment of debt. Excluding this last, the expenditure was almost exactly Rupees 22,00,000. So that roughly there was a surplus of two and a half lakhs, but of this Rupees 1,80,000 is due to the balance of last year, and allowing for the necessary working cash balance, probably not more than a lakh was properly available

* A. for the real reduction of debt. An appendix* gives some details.

7. *Courts.*—The Marwar Courts of Justice I found in a very unsatisfactory condition when I visited Jodhpoor a few weeks ago. Business seemed to be nearly at a stand-still, but a small proportion of cases, either criminal or civil, ever reaching decision, and it is to be feared that where decisions have been given, they have not won much credit for the Courts. Their inefficiency was at least in part due to their inability to compel attendance, or execute decrees, and with a view to strengthen their hands, His Highness' brother, Maharaj Bhopal Singh, has been appointed to supervise and support them. It cannot, however, be expected that without the prolonged residence at Jodhpoor annually of a European officer any appreciable improvement will be achieved.

8. *Boundary and border disputes.*—An attempt has been made to decide some land disputes on the Jeypoor border, and Lieutenant Ravenshaw was employed there as Settlement Officer for some time. Maharaja Partab Singh likewise endeavoured with the aid of punchayets to get the difficult Dewalwati cases settled, and not without some success. However, neither the cases on the Jeypoor border, nor the work of the punchayets in Dewalwati are complete, and as I hope to report fully on the subject next year, I shall not add more now.

9. *The Jail.*—On the occasion of the birth of the Chief's son in February, a large number of prisoners were released, and I am afraid many were set free, who in the interests of the community should have been kept in jail. However, the delivery was not so wholesale as on such occasions it often is.

10. *Education.*—The High School of Jodhpoor continues to be well attended. Four boys are preparing for the University Entrance Examination; but I was sorry to find only five Rajpoot boys present. In the Ulwur School there are seven times as many.

11. *Police.*—The repression of crime had certainly been feeble. There has been the utmost difficulty in getting trustworthy dacoity returns; and instances of neglect to pursue bands of robbers have come under my notice.

12. *Destruction of Panchota.*—It will take some time to show whether any improvement will result from recent changes in administration. The robber and rebel village of Panchota has indeed been attacked and destroyed; but though the leader has been killed, the main body of his robber band has escaped. The village, situated at the base of a very steep lofty hill, belongs to a family of Thakoors, the head of which Rattan Singh has long been one of the most daring and disreputable characters in Marwar. Panchota being the abode of many Meenas, Rattan Singh encouraged them in their depredations, and was the scourge of the country round. His decent neighbours cursed and complained of him; and robbers from a distance found an asylum in his village.

Several years ago Panchota was attacked by Raj troops, the attack however was weakly carried out, and Rattan Singh was only made prisoner by a breach of faith. He was soon released, returned to his old ways, and for years Panchota has been practically in rebellion (see paragraph 15 of Major Walter's Annual Report for 1876-77).

At length on the 19th April the Durbar forces under the direction of Rao Raja Tej Singh again proceeded to Panchota, and in the fight which ensued, Rattan Singh and several of his people, including his headman and younger brother, were killed. The greater number of the Meenas took refuge on the top of the hill, upon the slope of which Panchota is situate. They were left unattacked, and eventually made off under the late Thakoor's son Jhunjhar Singh, and his younger brother, Doulat Singh. They have done much mischief since they were driven from their homes; but the Marwar authorities, judging from former experience, anticipate their speedy submission, and a general improvement in the prosperity and security of the country.

13. *Army.*—The Raj forces are under Maharaj Kishor Singh, and are given as follows:—

REGULARS.

Artillery with twelve light guns.	...	...	170
Cavalry ..	..	..	1,200
Infantry ..	..	..	1,000

IRREGULARS.

Jagir Horse ..	...	...	1,800
Other ...	...	...	350
Foot ...	...	...	3,600

For further details, see Appendix B.

14. *Salt.*—The advantage to the State revenue of the salt agreement new harden imposed upon the people living to the existence of large quantities

of salt throughout the country. This will appear from the fact of salt having been sold at sixteen seers and seven chittacks in March 1879, and at fifteen seers in March 1880.

During the past year the claims of the Pachhadra money-leaders against the Kharwals or salt-workers of the Pachhadra Dariba had to be examined and paid up by Government, because the Kharwals had pledged to them their salt stocks, which the British Customs Department had taken over. The investigation necessarily had to be conducted by Durbar officials, and the result was not wholly satisfactory.

15. *Thakoors deceased.*—The Thakoors of note, who died during the past year, were those of Raipoor, Bagri, Rakhi, and Abor.

16. *Judicial statistics.*—I am sorry to say that the administration of justice is so bad in Marwar, and I fear in the other States of this Agency, that I think no useful end can be served by supplying statistics. At present it is scarcely too much to say that cases do not, as a rule, reach decision. There is hardly any serious administration of justice at all, and such being the case gravely to supply elaborate statistics, as though proceedings were conducted with something of the regularity and precision of British territory is not only useless, but calculated to support an illusion which would obscure the need of radical change.

MULLANI.

17. I spent ten days in Mullani, chiefly at Jasol, but I visited Gura, Balmer, and other places. The prosperity of the district and its comparative freedom from crime is very striking. Perhaps nowhere in Rajpootana are the cultivators so well off as in Mullani, especially the Jats, who form a large section of the population and who possess great numbers of cattle. At present they give no rent but one-ninth or one-tenth of their rain crops, a house-tax of from Rupees 3 to 4, and a small harvest cess. But the Thakoors are watching opportunities to raise rents and add cesses, and there are complaints of crops being largely over-estimated in order to increase the quantity claimable by Thakoors.

The need to spend more upon the administration of the district is very pressing. The Hakim has not time to attend to all the innumerable disputes arising out of quarrels about land; and some special arrangement will be necessary in order to get at least the boundary disputes settled. A beginning has been made by the appointment of an Ameen to survey lands in dispute.

The Thakoors of Jasol have claims on the salt Dariba of Pachhadra which have been reported on, and which, I hope, will shortly be disposed of, as much soreness is felt with regard to them.

18. *Tilwara Fair.*—The Tilwara fair is reported to have been largely attended this year—35,000 persons are said to have been present; 665 shops were opened, of which the most numerous were—1st, cloth merchants; 2nd, flour-sellers; 3rd, pellars (bā-ṣṭi); 4th, money changers. Merchandise of all kinds to the value of about three lakhs is said to have changed hands.

There were brought for sale:—

Horses	...	...	...	400
Camels	...	...	...	4,000
Kine	...	...	...	30,000

Sold about three-fourths of the horses, half the camels, and one-third of the kine.

SEROHI.

10. There was serious discontent amongst the chief Sirdars of Serohi in 1854, showing a disposition to levy a new cess, t made with the Sirdars by the Political Officer, in 1854, gave it the power of so doing.

It is evident from the wording of the agreement in question that Colonel Anderson, who had to deal with nobles lately disaffected, had thought it politic to exact from them a written acknowledgment of humble submission in terms which might be twisted into giving the Durbar a power of innovation, and of setting at nought vested rights, although the idea of the agreements being put to such a use was as far as possible from the mind of its author.

The result was a combination amongst the Sirdars, several of whom left the State together. Upon this the Maharao became alarmed and induced them on pledge of safety to come to Serohi, where he succeeded in re-assuring them just in time to secure their services in delivering him from a serious rebellion. This cmeute was evidently the consequence of the combination, though the actors in the former carried away by eagerness were not in exact harmony with the others, and the actual outbreak no doubt had not the sanction of the principal Thakoors.

The rebels were the Bajawat Thakoors of Jharoli, Morli, &c., and Sadul Singh, Dungarawat Thakoor of Rewarra. His village Rewarra has long been a place of evil note (Tod, Volume II, page 104, 1st edition). It is inhabited by a large number of Meenas, whose depredations under the direction of its Thakoor generations ago compelled many of the feebler villages in Marwar to purchase exemption by the payment of black-mail (chauth). Sadul Singh is a worthy successor of his marauding ancestors, and the mischief he and his Meenas caused to the country round was so serious, that Colonel Carnell found it necessary, in April 1872, suddenly to surround Rewarra with the cavalry of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, take the Thakoor prisoner, and sentenced him to twelve years' imprisonment in the Ajmere jail, where he acquired a good deal of education. In 1875, however, on the solicitation of the Rao and Sirdars of Serohi, he was released on security and allowed to return home; he appears until lately to have conducted himself tolerably well, though coveting the possessions of a neighbour one Lorji, who held a village named Kharal, of which the lands had once formed a part of the Rewarra estate, but which were bestowed fifty-two years ago when they were a barren waste on the grant of Lorji. Khushal Singh. This Khushal Singh was a Gola Rajp and Khushal Singh is sprung; there is reason to believe that at the time of the rebellion he was by the Rewarra

Appendix A.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure of the Marwar State for Sunbūt year 1935 ending 3rd July 1879.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.	Total.
Balance of last year	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Army	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Salt (lease from Government)	1,75,703 10 3	...	Kothar or Commissariat	5,51,970 15 0	...
Khains villages	6,33,551 4 0	...	Public Works	2,12,877 14 3	...
Feyer (Customs)	4,07,919 0 0	...	Civil establishment	1,24,462 7 3	...
Reth and Bhookumsana	4,87,468 3 0	...	Zemana allowances	3,05,075 1 6	...
Pergunah receipts	3,78,467 11 0	...	Private purses	2,46,662 6 3	...
Balance recovered	1,72,601 15 9	...	Salaries to servants	84,031 0 0	...
Miscellaneous	1,05,621 3 0	...	Rewards, &c.	20,428 12 9	...
Loans contracted	1,70,778 13 0	...	Pergunah expenses	63,495 13 3	...
	5,32,903 7 3	29,80,230 3 3	Vakats	91,851 0 3	...
			Tribute to Government of India	39,060 0 0	...
			Miscellaneous expenses	3,38,000 0 0	...
			Payment of previous loans	1,19,090 1 3	...
				5,25,383 15 0	27,51,032 7 3
			Balance	.....	2,64,107 13 0
Total	.....	29,80,230 3 3	Total	.....	29,80,230 3 3

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Major,

Poll. Agent, Western States, Rajpootana.

Appendix B.

ARMY.

		Strength	REMARKS.
REGULARS.	1st Infantry Regiment ...	Nose.	
	2nd do. do. ...	500	} Commanded respectively by Colonel
	3rd do. do. ...	500	
	1st Cavalry ...	600	} Men are armed, wear uniform, and carry percussion lock muskets. Their pay is Rupees 6 a month.
	2nd do. ...	600	
	Field Artillery consists of six horse and six camel guns with gunners.	170	
	Jagir Horse ...	1,800	} About double this number ought to be furnished by the jaghirdars, and might be exacted legitimately by the Durbar.
	Sikh Gulab Singh's Horse ...	223	
	Mullani horse and camels ...	100	
	Two Nizamut "Uheras" (foot) ...	1,252	Unorganized force, pay Rupees 5 a month.
	Nagas:—		} Pay Rupees 5 a month (military monks).
	"Swamis" ..	300	
	"Dadupanthis" ..	50	
	"Bishan Swamis" ..	50	
		400	
	Najibs ...	1,965	Get Rupees 4 or 5 a month, and are employed in forts, tahsils, kacharis, and on the fort heavy guns; none of them have ever fired shotted guns.
	"Channtia" or Jodhpoor City Police.	50	

(Sd.) P. W. POWLETT, Major,
Political Agent, Western States, Rajpootana.

HAROWTEE AND TONK AGENCY REPORT:

No. 3 P., dated Deolee, 28th May 1890.

From—MAJOR W. J. W. MUIR, Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,

To—First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of this Agency for the year 1879-80.

Major Baylay held charge throughout the year, making over office to me on the 29th March. My connection with the States having thus been so recently renewed after the lapse of more than three years, my report will necessarily be a somewhat cursory one.

2. *General health.*—The general health throughout the year was good.

3. *Rainfall and crops.*—The rainfall was in quantity an average

MONTHS.	DEOLEE		TONK		SHAHPOORA.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
1879.						
April	10
May	..	01	..	18	..	01
June	..	27	..	19	..	01
July	..	22	..	20	..	01
August	..	27	..	21	..	20
September	..	01	..	21	..	73
October	..	22	..	08	..	..
November
December	..	10	..	..	..	..
1880.						
January
February	..	08	..	10	..	10
March

one, being 33.72 at Deolee, 43.04 at Tonk, and 35.18 at Shahpoora, but being irregularly distributed, was unfavorable. After the first burst in the end of June, a long break occurred lasting till August, when the fall was so heavy as to damage the Indian-corn, the crop on low lands failing entirely; jowar was fairly good in the Kherar (the Meena district round Deolee), Boondoo, and Shahpoora, but in Tonk was much damaged by a kind of blight which attacked the heads.

Cotton was everywhere damaged by early frosts in November.

The grass crop was an abundant one.

The spring crop was generally very good, though owing to there being no cold weather rain, and the hot weather setting in suddenly in the beginning of March, the wheat on unirrigated land was light. For similar reasons the outturn of opium was less than anticipated, of milk having been checked. The grain crop was a capital.

4. *Prices.*—The following statement shows that prices only recovered themselves, but are cheaper than they have been years:—

STATES.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		JOWAR.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 15th April 1880	Corresponding week of 1879	Week ending 15th April 1880.	Corresponding week of 1879	Week ending 15th April 1880	Corresponding week of 1879	Week ending 15th April 1880.	Corresponding week of 1879.
Boondee	S C 13 8	S. C. 14 12	S C. 24 0	S C. 19 0	S C. 27 0	S. C. 19 0	S C. 24 0	S. C. 17 4
Tonk	13 4	11 9	26 11	25 1	33 12	25 9	27 13	14 8
Shahpoora	13 0	11 0	24 0	15 0	21 0	15 0	20 0	13 0

5. *Communications.*—No repairs have been executed to the Tonk portion of the Jeypoor and Tonk road, but the Durbar has recently entertained an overseer, who has been directed to do what is necessary. The metal is in good order, but the earth-work is in urgent need of repair, and should be done after the first fall of rain.

6. The Tonk and Deolee fair weather road is in fair order. The Boondee Durbar contributed Rupees 1,500 to the construction of the section (some six and three-quarter miles) lying in its territories, which was carried out by Major Jacob with his usual kindness.

7. A balance of funds was utilized by the Executive Engineer, the Deolee and Kotah pucca from Deolee. the Kotah frontier is idly in many places, and every endeavour will be made to secure the Durbar's attention to the matter.

8. *Railway feeder roads.*—The construction of the railway from Nussacabad to Neemuch has directed attention in Shahpoora and about Deolee to the roads which the country will require to reach the new line. The three stations of Sanseri, Raila, and Lamia in Meywar are each some eighteen miles from Shahpoora, which again is about thirty miles from Deolee. The Shahpoora Chief is anxious to connect his little capital by a metalled road with one of these, probably Raila, and also with Barl, which though more distant will, the Raja considers, be the traffic station of Shahpoora, as being in British territory and approachable direct from the State; Meywar customs duties will be avoided. The road from Deolee and the country east runs through Sawar, and it is to be hoped that this portion, which falls in British territory and is very bad, will now be taken in hand and cleared.

PONDIE.

9. The health of Pondie, which in the cold season seemed to be failing, has been improved. The last month has been conducted with the usual success. The investment on the 14th ult. has been made. The Singh, the

other the religious rites enjoined in the opening and dedication of a new baori or reservoir of water built for the benefit of travellers where the Boondee-Kotah road crosses the frontier by the Bani Nagodniji at a cost of Rupees 70,000.

10. *The Administration.*—Of internal affairs there is little to remark, the Government having been conducted as heretofore under the personal direction of the Maharao Raja. No change has occurred in the administrative machinery, but the Kamdar, Ganga Sahoy, is stated to be acquiring trust and power.

11. There has been little serious crime, but as usual a good deal of petty rohhery, the police arrangements being still the weak point in the administration. The Durbar has lately placed these under a separate special officer.

12. A characteristic enactment issued in February last is one insisting on the marriage of all girls before they attain twelve years to healthy persons of a corresponding age, and not for the sake of money to persons much older, and in default of marriage, laying down monthly fines, increasing yearly till seventeen, when it is stated the girl will be given in marriage by the Durbar, the expenses (fixed at Rupees 36, 24, and 12 to meet the means of all classes) being recovered from the girl's father.

13. The copper coinage has been considerably reduced in weight during the year, having been altered from a standard fluctuating with the price of copper and averaging twenty-four tuccas, to a permanent one of thirty-two tuccas to the rupee.

14. *The settlement.*—The revenue settlement is steadily progressing, and some three-quarters have been completed. In some villages Major Baylay found the people complaining of its pressing heavily, but he thought that, on the whole, they seemed satisfied.

15. *Oniara border disputes.*—A result of the settlement has been the breaking out of disputes on the border common with Oniara of Jey-poor. Several of these were so acrimonious that an Agency chupprassie has had to be maintained on the border. At an early stage it was agreed by both sides that the portions in dispute should be settled by Mohtimids from each State, but though Boondée deputed two, none were sent by Oniara. The Oniara Kamdar, on coming to visit me on my arrival, assured me that no further delay would be allowed to occur, and I now learn there is every probability of an early meeting. I am not very sanguine of its success, and failing a settlement, trust it may be found practicable to have the boundary laid down by a British officer in the coming cold season.

16. A good deal has, the Durbar informs me, been done of late gradually towards the repair of old tanks, among others the Rooneeja shaving been completed at a cost of from Rupees 18,000 to 20,000.

TONK.

only 17. His Highness the Nawab, I was glad to find on my recent years:—Tonk, looking much stronger than I had seen him on former

at Deolee in January last, the estimates* for the Fuslee-year, which will

* Ordinary income ...	Rs. 11,27,508
Borrowed ...	45,000
	11,72,508
Ordinary expenditure ...	Rs. 8,78,523
Debts repaid ...	3,38,622
	12,17,215

close in a few days, foreshadow a fresh deficit of Rupees 89,700, of which Rupees 45,000 are fresh loans, and a balance of debt of thirteen

and a half lakhs. Of the reforms introduced, the reductions amount only to Rupees 7,944, while doubts are already expressed whether the increase of Rupees 55,400 expected from resummptions, fresh cesses, and enhanced custom dues will be realized.

At the Nawab's request I have spent a week at Tonk to confer with His Highness and his Minister. His Highness is anxious we should assist him in raising a loan at a low rate of interest to pay off the debts by endorsing the States bond of repayment, but this would plainly be out of the question till we had some reasonable assurance of His Highness' strength of purpose to carry his good intentions, of the sincerity of which there can be no doubt, into effect.

21. *The Courts.*—The following return furnished by the Durbar gives the working of the Courts at the capital, the two first of which I visited during my stay. They do not command the confidence they ought, the work, in all being, so far as I could judge, principally left to irresponsible subordinates. The Minister hopes much from the Appeal Court which he has recently re-established. His Highness the Nawab has further recommenced his public weekly audiences at which all are heard :—

Court.			Pending and instituted.	Disposed of.	Remaining.	REMARKS.
Criminal	...	...	2,202	1,903	299	
Civil	...	...	4,300	3,900	400	
Religious law	...	...	150	105	45	

22. *Jail and Dispensary.*—The jail and dispensary at Tonk were clean and in good order. The prisoners appeared in good condition, but owing to the lowness of the buildings and walls which form the large rectangular enclosure in which they are confined, were, I was sorry to find, still fastened nightly by their leg-irons to a long chain. Some years ago measures to obviate the necessity for this unnecessary hardship were under consideration, but financial difficulties have apparently prevented their adoption. For the same reason intramural labor has not been started.

23. *The School.*—Two of the Minister's measures have been the re-establishment in October last of the State School, and the appointment, as already stated in paragraph 5, of a competent overseer to supervise public works. The former has already made good head, and I found 140 lads, the majority of whom were Hindus, learning English, Arabic, Persian, and Hindce.

24. *Mayo College.*—Two fresh pupils were in August last sent to the Mayo College, Lahore. One was, I regret to say, Captain Loche, eldest son of Sahibzad Khan, likewise a connection of the Minister, is also well reported on. A guardian has been appointed on a monthly salary of Rupees 100, and a stable erected at a cost of Rupees 1,841. The Nawab promises me that the four places still vacant in the Tonk house will be filled next term.

25. *Trade and Customs.*—The enhancement of the custom duties, referred to in paragraph 20, is very generally regretted. Personal observation and enquiries on the spot showed a marked decrease in the trade of the capital within the last few years, ascribed locally to the tariff introduced some years ago by Jeypoor, and to recent bad seasons. Handicapped as the Tonk districts are from their situation as islands in the territories of other States, the increase will fall prejudicially on some, especially the home one of Tonk, and I trust a fresh tariff may be adopted suited to the varying circumstances of each. Under the new rules the immunity from customs dues granted by previous Chiefs to several of the local firms, and to all traders during the Chatterbhooj-kamela, the large annual fair at the capital has been withdrawn.

26. *Troops.*—The 3rd Infantry Regiment, 350 strong, has been transformed into Sebundi, and the horse and cattle draught of the artillery reduced. The regular troops now consist of 435 cavalry, 877 infantry, 155 artillery, and 622 garrison, making a total of 2,089 of all arms, exclusive of 170 non-combatants (band and artificers), at a total monthly charge of Rs. 18,600. The 1st Infantry, I joined His Highness one morning by invitation on parade, and saw the regiment go through a number of evolutions, which it did very creditably. The men receive only Rupees 5 a month.

27. *Strike of the cultivators of the Tonk Pergunnah.*—The principal event of the year was the combination at the commencement of the rains of the cultivators of the Tonk district through their patels to resist the increasing exactions of the Raj officials and farmers of revenue. Resolved to hold out, not a plough was started till His Highness the Nawab, who had been induced to take an unfavorable view of their grievances, went to the opposite extreme, and was with difficulty dissuaded from giving in to all their demands. As it was, the concessions made were liberal, amounting, the Minister found on coming in to office, to Rupees 64,750, a large portion of which the revenue farmers and members of His Highness' family who hold villages in lieu of cash

and having to agree to a re-imposition of measures yielding Rupees 34,280. The principal struggle was over the length of the standard for measuring the crops, which His Highness had agreed to extend to 20 gutthas, and which was answerable for Rupees 30,000 of the loss, but which was

A guttha equals three yards.

re-fixed at 18 gutthas on the promise that the standard should, for the future, be an iron chain and not the cotton rope and bamboo formerly used.

28. Though no demonstration was made in the other districts, the Durbar deemed it advisable to extend the remission of the road cess to them also, thus abandoning a tax computed to yield Rupees 18,400 per annum.

29. In November the zemindars of the Pirawa district proceeded in a body to the capital to petition for the removal of the Amil. Matters however were accommodated.

30. *The Moghias.*—The Durbar communicated its consent to the modified arrangements proposed by the Agent to the Governor-General for the control of the Moghias under which Captain Yate was appointed in October last, and Mohtmid to work under that officer. The : : : who had been retained in confinement for : : : released, and placed by Captain Loch, the : : : the operations, on the earth-work of the railway. Arrangements for their settlement are in progress, the Durbar having agreed to grant them land and advances. An amnesty has further been extended to all Moghia offenders save those accused of murder.

31. *The Nimbahera Jail.*—At Nimbahera I found the attention of the Amil had been drawn by the Political Agent, Meywar, to the manner in which the Moghia prisoners were, owing to the insecurity of the jail, nightly fastened, and Rupees 2,000 were placed by the Durbar at the former's disposal to commence a new building. The release of the Moghias will, however, have all but emptied the jail.

32. *The Semlia boundary.*—In May 1879 the Durbar consented to the definition on certain terms by Captain McRae, the Meywar Boundary Officer, of the internal boundary between its khalsa villages of Doongla and Pirana and that of Semlia which forms the istumrari tenure in Nimbahera of Maharaj Guj Singh. The question of the settlement being still under consideration, it is unnecessary to do more than refer to it.

SHAHPOORA.

33. This little State continues to prosper under the intelligent care of its ruler. On a visit the Raja Dhiraj paid me at Neemuch, I was struck with the extent and accuracy of the knowledge he had acquired of the State, and the clear and liberal views he expressed on matters relating to it. This was confirmed by the day spent at Shahpoora on my way here, when the Chief showed me his working arrangements and mode of doing business. He is well served and supported by his Minister, Pandit Mohan Kishen, who by his master's desire has furnished me with a very creditable report of the year's doings, from which the following details are principally taken.

34. *The Finances.*—The finances appear to be carefully managed.

Appendix B. The statement of the accounts for the year 1878-79, which is attached, gives the income at Rupees 2,13,000, and the expenditure at Rupees 2,86,860; of the latter Rupees 1,06,000 were the cost of the Chief's journey to Bombay

and his purchases there, and were largely met from the private treasury. The estimates for the current year, which will close in July, show an income of Rupees 2,58,728, and an expenditure of Rupees 2,00,165, leaving a balance of Rupees 58,563. The current year has seen paid the last instalment due on account of the debts left by the late Chief.

35. *The Courts.*—The work done by the Judicial and Revenue officials and by the Appellate Court of the Chief may thus be summarized:—

	Criminal.	Civil.	APPELLATE.		Revenue.
			Criminal.	Civil.	
Pending	46	31	9	3	159
Instituted	406*	318	69	19	231
Total	452	349	78	22	393
Decided	431	263	78	18	354
Remaining	21	86	....	4	39

One case of murder occurred, which by the terms of the tenure under which British Shahpoora is held was referred to the Agency, and the offender sentenced by the Agent to the Governor-General to transportation for life.

36. *Dhanope Gudha affray.*—The only breach of the peace was a serious border affray which occurred in October between Dhanope of Shohpoora and Gudha of Ajmere relative to the right to certain water, in which three of the former side were killed and six wounded. The case was tried by the International Court of the Agency, and the four sons of the Thakoor of Gudha and six Gudha villagers were sentenced by the Agent to the Governor-General to transportation and various terms of imprisonment.

37. *Revenue Settlement.*—The contracts for the khalsa revenue having expired in July, it was decided not to renew them, but with a view to the introduction of a regular settlement, to have the lands surveyed and granted experimentally on short leases. Two of the four Phoolia tehsils were surveyed and classed, when the cultivators, instigated, it is stated, by the late contractors, resisted the work. Only one tehsil was in consequence settled, and that at low rates for three years. The result, though favorable to the Raj, has given such satisfaction that the other tehsils have asked its extension to themselves.

38. *Waste land.*—A systematic commencement has been made to reclaim waste culturable land, rules having been issued for their grant on easy terms for three to four years. Five new villages, comprising over 150 families, have thus been started.

It is estimated that the measures noticed in the two preceding paragraphs will increase the current year's revenue by Rupees 6,000.

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38. *Waste land.*—A systematic commencement has been made to reclaim waste culturable land, rules having been issued for their grant on easy terms for three to four years. Five new villages, comprising over 150 families, have thus been started.

It is estimated that the measures noticed in the two preceding paragraphs will increase the current year's revenue by Rupees 6,000.

39. *The Jail.*—The jail and dispensary were clean and in good order. The average number of prisoners was eighteen.

40. *The Schools.*—The Hindu School continues to do well, the average attendance having been 102. An English teacher has been added, but the Chief is disappointed that the jagirdars have not as yet availed themselves of it. In the Girls' school were sixteen pupils, all daughters of the Chief's chakurs. The teaching, though simple of its kind, was good.

41. *Public Works.*—Rupees 22,000 are allotted in the year's budget for public works and tanks. The greater part has still to be spent, June and July being the months, when owing to there being no field work labor is available and cheap. The principal work is the repair of the city wall on the east and the excavation of the large city tank which has silted up. Three new tanks have been selected for construction and eight old ones for repair.

42. *Meywar-Shahpooora boundary.*—The nineteen remaining boundary disputes with Meywar, representing a length of twenty miles, have been ably and expeditiously settled by Colonel deKantzow, all the decisions having been brought about by mutual agreement. As the whole of this work has been carried out by Colonel deKantzow while laying down Meywar internal cases, no loss of time or extra expense has been incurred.

43. Colonel deKantzow has, I understand, also settled all the Meywar cases in which Shahpooora as a fief of Meywar is interested, save those connected with Paraoli. Thus the demarcation of Shahpooora's bounds is all but completed, and only those who remember how high local feeling used to run at this season of the year, and the bloody affrays which annually occurred along these borders as the rains drew on, can realize the sense of relief now felt, and the tact which must have been displayed in bringing about the settlement by the contending parties themselves.

44. The Raja Dhiraj spent a month and a half at Oodeypoor, where his relations with his suzerain the Maharana continue cordial. In January he met the Agent to the Governor-General at Deolee.

THE MEENA KHERAR AND DEOLEE.

45. The Kherar has continued quiet and orderly during the year. The increase of cultivation and new wells since I last saw the district are very marked, and attest strongly the growing feeling of security. The wild instinct of the Meenas has, however, evinced itself on more than one occasion lately by alarm at groundless rumour. Hakim
of Jchazpoor, Mehta Luchmi Lall, was at speci
great portion of the year, but the J c
Agency Vakeel, Munshi Abdul Wahab he
last two or three years of the low h
hills, for sale to the charcoal contr h
regretted. The Durbar I am
cutting. during a
by the
the

46. *Meywar transit dues.*—The Boondee Durbar has protested in the name of its traders against the increase in the transit duty on cloth levied by the Meywar custom post at Teckur, where the road from Ajmere and Nussurahad to Boondee and Harowtee happens to pass for a few miles through an outlying corner of Meywar territory. The duty, which has hitherto been Rupees 2 per cart, has now been raised to Rupees 2-12 per cent. on the value of the goods.

47. *The station of Deolee.*—The 4th Bengal Cavalry, which arrived in February 1878, was withdrawn in November last.

The infantry of the Deolee Irregular Force proceeded on service in the beginning of January. The only troops left in the station are the cavalry (one squadron) and the depot of the Force.

48. Two excellent boats were supplied by Government for the Banas ferry, and were worked last rains by the men of the Deolee Irregular Force.

JUDICIAL.

49. The usual judicial statements showing the working of the Harowtee International Court are attached; sixty-nine cases were disposed of, leaving two on the file at the close of the year. The average duration of each case being sixty-seven days.

Of the eleven cases under appeal, the decisions in five were confirmed, in three revised, and in two reversed. The result in the remaining one is not yet known.

The aggregate amount sued for as compensation for property plundered was Rupees 21,670-10-3. Of this property to the value of Rupees 1,129-6-9 was recovered, and compensation to the value of Rupees 7,141-7-3 awarded.

Appendix A.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Tonk State for Fualce year 1286 ending 31st May 1879.

RECEIPTS.	Amount	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Revenue, Land	9,50,678	His Highness the Nawab's allowance	21,000
Unrealized	25,811	Ex-Nawab's allowance	82,000
	9,76,489	Allowance to members of family	2,31,600
Revenue miscellaneous	8,404	Army	2,72,237
Customs	67,765	Public Departments	41,753
Nuzerana	61,849	Judicial Courts	21,306
Judicial	23,437	Police	10,713
Stamps	8,090	State expenses	4,27,900
Assessed taxes	67,458	Public Works	4,252
Mint	839	Miscellaneous	13,294
Abkaree	6,271		
Miscellaneous	87,484		
Total Ordinary	22,42,838	Total Ordinary	31,53,115
EXTRAORDINARY.		EXTRAORDINARY.	
Fresh debts	1,45,950	Debt liquidated	2,35,721
Total Receipts	13,63,638	Total Expenditure	12,88,836

NOTE.—The Statement of Receipts and Disbursements given in last year's report was only an estimate.

DEOLEE, }
The 28th May 1880. }

(Sd.) W. J. W. Muir, Major,
Political Agent.

Appendix B.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Shahpoora State for the year ending July 1879.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Total	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.		ORDINARY.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance in hand	—	25,705	Tributes	13,943	
ORDINARY.			Personal expenses	13,600	
Land revenue—	Rs.		Civil establishments	65,192	
Arrears	21,005		State expenses	66,458	
Current	1,31,080		Public Works	12,515	2,03,295
	1,52,185		EXTRAORDINARY.		
Customs	10,500		Boundary	11,925	
Abkaree	1,007		Debt liquidated	4,312	
Jaghirdars and Rhodm	16,218		Journey to Bombay and	1,79,012	1,97,279
Patel and Putwar	3,000		purchase		
Chowkidari	1,972				
Judicial	4,240		Total Disbursements	—	2,46,946
Miscellaneous	9,434	2,13,008	Balance in Treasury	—	34,267
EXTRAORDINARY.			GRAND TOTAL	—	2,21,131
Advanced from Upper Treasury	—	92,304			
GRAND TOTAL	—	2,21,131			

NOTE.—The Statement of Receipts and Disbursements given in last year's report was for 1877-78.

DEOLEE, }
The 28th May 1880. }

(Sd.) W. J. W. Muir, Major,
Political Agent.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year.

AGENCY.	No. of cases pending at beginning of year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of claims.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.				
								Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.
Harowtee and Tonk International Court from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880	15	55	71	63	2	Rs. 2, 10 5	Rs. 2, 11 7 3	5	6	11	5	2

Appendix D.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year 1879-80.

Crimes.	No. of cases from 1st April 1879 to 31st March 1880.
<i>Against person.</i>	
Murder ...	1
Assault with wounding ...	...
Total ...	1
<i>Against property.</i>	
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	1
" " without " ...	7
Gang robbery with and without aggravated circumstances ...	...
Theft with aggravated circumstances ...	...
" without " ...	15
Cattle-lifting ...	17
Premeditated dacoity ...	8
Arson ...	...
Burglary ...	2
Counterfeit coining ..	1
Poisoning ...	...
Miscellaneous ...	17
Total ...	69

DIOLE, }
The 28th May 1880.

(Sd.)

W. J. W. Muir, Major,
Political Agent.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No 209 A, dated Ulwur, 4th May 1880.

From—MAJOR V. E LAW, Political Agent, Ulwur,

To—First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Ulwur Political Agency for the year 1879-80.

1. *General remarks.*—The country during the past twelve months has been gradually recovering from the effects of the famine of 1877-78, but the harvests have not been exceptionally good, and the wide prevalence of fever during the latter months of 1879, keeping the men away from their field and enhancing the price of labor, has reduced the earnings of the zemindars.

Perhaps the most noticeable event of the year under review was the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Ulwur, which took place towards the end of November. It was the first occasion on which a Viceroy of India had visited the capital of this State, and the Chief appreciating the honor spared no pains to make His Excellency's visit a pleasant one.

In his efforts to receive the Viceroy in a manner suitable to his rank and position, he was energetically assisted by his people, and the result to which the Chief's own frank and easy manner largely contributed may well be called a great social success.

But politically also none but the best results can be anticipated from the Viceroy's visit to Ulwur. All classes felt honored and cared for by the head of the Government coming among them, and though such was not required to re-kindle the old loyalty that dates from the days of Lake and Laswari, there can be no doubt that Chief and people all felt a little prouder, realized a little more the comfort and security, as well as the dignity of their position as a part of the empire when entertaining in their midst the Vice-Regent of the Queen-Empress.

I believe also that the effect, more particularly on the Maharao Raja himself, has been and will continue to be excellent; even had Lord Lytton's allusion at Ajmere to the young Chief, the encomiums passed on His Highness' present manly requirements, and the veiled counsel as to the more serious ends in future to be kept in view never been uttered.

2. *The Maharao Raja.*—His Highness, who returned to Ulwur from his matrimonial expedition to Rutlam on the 15th April, in May paid a visit to the Agent to the Governor-General at Aboo.

In July, when the Mhairwarra Battalion was returning home from Afghanistan, he insisted on their halting a day at Ulwur, and on men and officers partaking of his hospitality.

In September, when the news of the massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul reached us, and troops were being ordered back to Afghanistan, His Highness, who had on a previous occasion placed his

troops at the disposal of Government for service in or out of India, came forward with the really tangible offer to undertake the whole cost of a Native Infantry regiment of the British army, as long as the operations in Afghanistan should continue.

In January last, the Chief, who had received an invitation to Calcutta from the Viceroy, accompanied by the Political Agent, started on a route to the capital, were visited Lucknow re spent at Calcutta, where His Highness the way of paying and receiving visits, examining printing presses, the mint, the arsenal, foundries, manufactories, seeing gardens, horticultural and zoological, and the museum, sitting interestedly at the hearing of cases in the High Court, and otherwise doing the Indian metropolis must thoroughly.

From Calcutta the Maharao Raja started for Galle and spent about ten days in the island of Ceylon, visiting the Governor at Kandy, and thence proceeding into the coffee district and scaling Adam's Peak. Embarking at Colombo, where were visited the oil and coffee mills, India was regained at Tuticorin, whence we proceeded to Madura. Climbing the Neilgherry Hills from the southern side, His Highness descended into the Mysore country, and was most hospitably received at his capital by the young Maharaja.

A couple of days were spent at Bangalore, and a few more at Madras. Bombay offers much to interest the traveller, and the Maharao Raja was much interested in what he saw there, the cotton and silk mills especially claiming his attention. After a short halt at the meeting of the Ganges and the Jumna, and another at the city of Akbar, His Highness proceeded to Ulwur, where he arrived on the 15th March, and where preparations on a grand scale for his reception had been made. His Highness was catholic in his charity, and gave alike to the Christian institutions of Calcutta, the guardians of Boodha's tooth at Kandy, the Brahmin priests of Madura, and the Mnjawirs over Tippoo's tomb at Seringapatam.

The Maharao Raja, who is a keen observer of men and things, enjoined his trip very much, and took an intelligent interest in most that came in his way.

His Highness has made the acquaintances of a variety of men, and has heard many ideas before strange to him; he has seen a higher stage than he had been accustomed to, and though he loves it does not think many places would beat it, he has realized the other places in the world besides his own State. I journey, which was his own idea, will be of great do it will be his last.

it is a satisfaction to me to say there has been a decided step interests and those of his people. is well known; and though distract him from his work, ons hardly wish that his ever become dulled.

He takes much interest in many departments of the State, and in time will, no doubt, devote more time to the serious business of government.

He is always ready to consult me when in doubt, and amenable to advice when it is given. He looks upon me his friend, and our relations have been most happy.

3. *The Council and officials.*—The personnel of the Council has undergone no change since my last report, but that universally respected old servant of the State, Rai Bahadoor Pandit Rup Narain, is getting very old, and his memory is said to be somewhat failing; the Thakoor members, unassisted by individuals trained to administrative work, could not carry on the business of the Council, and it is intended very shortly to introduce new blood into that body.

The services of a man have lately been secured, who, if all goes well, will, I hope, be of great assistance to the Chief. I allude to Lala Sri Ram, M.A., who came from the Punjab Educational Department, and is highly spoken of by his former superiors. He was some years ago a tutor for a short time with the Maharaja, who has now engaged him nominally as his Private Secretary. I have already seen excellent results from the confidence he places in his old master, a man from whom I hope for much. Of the officials, it was Sri Ram and Bakshi Inayetullah, a steady reliable man, who accompanied the Chief on his recent travels.

4. *Boundary and other disputes.*—There are now pending settlement the following boundary disputes :—

1st.—One with Patiala, which has lasted for the last two or three years. Endeavours to bring about its settlement by appointing agents from both States to meet and make a joint enquiry, though made persistently, having failed to effect anything, I addressed the Agent to the Governor-General with the proposal, which had emanated from the Ulwur Darbar, that the case should be adjudicated by an European officer. The Punjab Government, however, thought another attempt should be made with the agents of the two States concerned, and I am glad to say that, through the report of their proceedings has not reached me, I believe that they have at any rate succeeded in meeting one another.

2nd.—There was one dispute with Nabha, the settlement of which seemed impossible, except through the intervention of a British officer as arbitrator, but this, too, has, at the recommendation of the Punjab Government, been left for the States to decide of themselves if they can, and arrangements for the meeting of their deputies have already been made.

Another old boundary dispute connected with this one will be enquired into at the same time. A third case with Nabha, a fresh one that came up within the last year, has been settled by the local officials of both States without trouble.

3rd.—There were three disputes with Jeypoor mentioned in last year's report as requiring settlement. Two have been since settled by Major Jacob. The remaining one, which the Durbars were unable to settle between them, together with three fresh ones, or more correctly one with three branches to it, were handed over to Captain Ravenshaw at the close of 1879. Since then another case has sprung up, that of Ookeri of Ulwur *versus* Alipur of Jeypoor, in which Ulwur complains

that Jeypoor has destroyed a pillar and possessed itself of some twelve beeghas of land not their own. A reply to the reference from this Office is still awaited from the Jeypoor Political Agency, and, if it is not satisfactory, this dispute also will be one for settlement by the Boundary Officer.

4th.—The disputes with Bhurtpoor, which I mentioned in my last report as still requiring settlement, were likewise made over for adjudication to Captain Ravenshaw, and in the list furnished to that officer was added, mention of the contention between the two Durbars as to the sovereignty of the village Ladpuri, a case alluded to in my report for 1877-78. Captain Ravenshaw had not been able to take up any of the cases made over to him with which the Ulwar Durbar is concerned before his services were transferred to the Military Department.

Besides the disputes above mentioned, which, with the exception of that of Ladpuri, are almost all purely differences as to the correct position of certain boundary pillars, there also remains to be decided a case in which Bhurtpoor claims from Ulwar a sum of Rspees 2,424-4-6 on account of loss stated to have been sustained by the stoppage by the Ulwar village of Nakatpoor (one of a group of four surrounded by Bhurtpoor territory) of the waters of the Ruparel, and Ulwar on behalf

supply on which they depended for the payment of their enhanced assessment to the utter ruin of the zemindars. On the understanding that both Durbars would abide by their decision, Mohtamids were appointed to meet and settle these disputes. They disagreed however at the very outset, and the enquiry was never even commenced.

The Political Agents of the Rajpootana Eastern States and Ulwar have since been directed to enquire into and submit a report in the case.

5. *Harvests.*—The rainy season commenced early, but there was a long intermission before the second considerable downpour, and the earlier bajra sowings suffered in consequence. The later sowings gave splendid crops, but cotton, which was promising well and has been extensively cultivated, was almost totally destroyed by an early frost which came at the latter end of November. The autumn crop suffered generally from want of weeding and watching, and also from delay in reaping, all due to the uncommonly wide prevalence of fever at that season, so that the outturn, though promising during the earlier months of rain to be a bumper one, was, it is conjectured, barely up to the average.

Owing to the tremendous fall of rain in August and early portion of September, the earth was in good order for the reception of rabi sowings, but the men were down with sickness and the sowings delayed. High winds in the ripening season contributed to make the spring crop recently gathered below the average.

6. *Prices current.*—Prices of grain have been steadily improving. In Appendix B will be found a comparative statement giving the prices current of the principal food-grains for the past three

varied, but apparently never went beyond Rupees 3, and their control as regards punishment, &c., being re-transferred to the "Bakshigiri."

* I am glad to say that the orders issued on this subject have already undergone modification.

and such as I hope will be re-considered.*

Though it has been said that certain of these sepoys actually petitioned for the change, the measure, though showing a present saving, can only be looked upon as a retrograde one,

The increase on account of the cavalry is due to the same cause as that in the stables.

The saving in the tent and clothing department, &c., is due, I understand, to *bond fide* economy.

There is a large reduction under the head of public works, which will be alluded to hereafter.

The increase in the item chapper-bandi, or thatching department, is due to the fact that during the previous year of famine, works that were necessary had been allowed to stand over.

The item gifts on marriages and deaths is this year Rupees 5,895 as against Rupees 27,370 for the previous year. Part of this is no doubt owing to a determination come to before the Maharaja's accession to power to withhold during the period of financial difficulty now passed the usual grants under this head. But I doubt if future years will see any great increase in this item, the Maharaja thinks that the superior officials are very well paid in their monthly salaries, and demurs to supplement them with heavy bonuses on the occasion of their interminable domestic occurrences. The measure cannot be a popular one, but it saves money.†

11. *Loans.*—The treasury was able to tide over the period between the spring and autumn harvests without borrowing any more from Government, but to enable it to do this, the State was compelled to sell the remaining one of the two lakhs they had invested in Government paper. The accounts now sent in carry one only up to the 31st August last, since which the balance due on the loan of three lakhs granted by Government has been completely paid off. At the present day there only remains of the debts incurred on account of the famine, a balance of Rupees 25,000 due to a banker of Ajmere.

12. *Estimate.*—The Durbar estimate its receipts for the current year at Rupees 24,33,415, which includes one lakh of arrears of land revenue. Their expenditure they put down at nearly Rupees 20,00,000, and two lakhs more on account of repayment of loans. They reckon to have a surplus of over two lakhs, but, looking to the meagreness of the rabi crop recently harvested, I doubt their realizing their expectations even though the kharif should be a bumper one.

13. *Currency.*—During the past year about two lakhs more rupees were coined for the Durbar at Calcutta, a sufficiency of old Ulwur silver coin being forwarded hence to the mint for that purpose.

† As a set-off to this, it should be remembered that His Highness on his own marriage in 1877 remitted the *neola* or marriage cess, a tax of two months' pay levied from officials, high and low, together with certain amounts from jaghiredars, village headmen, inamdars, &c., which on the occasion of the late Chief's marriage came to a sum of no less than Rupees 3,33,686.

14. *Salt*.—When the recent salt agreement came in force, there were some 25,000 maunds stored in this State. The owners had the option of selling it to Government at a valuation, or of paying on it duty at the rate of Rupees 2-8 per maund. They elected the latter alternative. Almost the whole of the demand was paid off long ago. The average price of salt during 1877-78 was 26 seers $5\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks per rupee, that for ten months of 1878-79, 11 seers $0\frac{3}{10}$ chittacks. Infringements of the agreement in the way of manufacture of salt have been very few and so trivial that they call for no further report.

JUDICIAL.

15. *Civil*.—During the year 1879 the total number of cases disposed of was 2,640, involving Rupees 1,55,033 as against 1,733 involving Rupees 1,35,972 in the preceding year. Of these 997 were disposed of by the Tehsildars, and 1,642 by the Civil Judge. There were 134 holidays, leaving 231 working days.

There were twenty-one appeals from the decisions of the Tehsildars, Judge, giving the percentage of 2.10 the better as compared with the pre-

16. *Criminal, Police, &c.*—The table given below shows a considerable improvement during the past year as compared with the previous one in the state of society:—

Year.	Class 1. Offences against State, public tranquillity, justice.	Class 2. Serious offences against the person.	Class 3. Serious offences against the person and pro- perty.	Class 4. Minor offences against the person and pro- perty.	Class 5. Minor offences against property.	Class 6. Other offences.
1878 ..	16	67	11	1,067	6,726	4-4
1879 ...	7	31	6	625	3,724	2-6

During the year 1879 the total number of cases investigated, of persons tried, and persons convicted was 4,686, 4,355, and 2,734, respectively, as against 8,322, 7,352, and 4,791, respectively, during the previous year.

Cattle-thefts for 1879 naturally show very favorably with the number registered in 1875 when times were so bad, though strange enough ordinary thefts have been on the increase. The total value reported as stolen is, however, less than during the previous years, see Appendices E and F.

No dacoities or mail robberies have been reported as having taken

* See note at the end of report. place in Ulwur during the past year.*

In September there was tried by the State Council the case of the firm of Ram Sukh Moti Lall of Indore and Jhalra Patan *versus* one Jugannath, a subject of this State, charged with having received property which he knew to have been obtained in the dacoity which took place at Barodia in Gwalior territory in December 1877. There was some doubt as to where the man should be tried, but as the act of receiving the property was committed within Ulwur limits, it was decided that the case should be enquired into in the Courts of this State. The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity requested me to watch the case on behalf of his department, and I did so. The accused was discharged, and after carefully going over the evidence taken, I felt I was not justified in asking the Council to reconsider their verdict. The man was released on bail, and the prosecutors instructed that they might produce if they could further evidence within a limit of six months. That period has now passed, but nothing more has been heard of them.

17. *Extradition.*—The table given below shows the number of persons whose extradition has been demanded of Ulwur by the British district of Gurgaon and various Native States, together with the number delivered up, and *vice versa* :—

			Number made over.	Number applied for.
To Gurgaon	..	..	16	17
„ Thuggee and Dacoity Department	..	..	12	13
„ Nabha ...	...	..	3	2
„ Jeypoor .	...	...	2	3
„ Western Malwa ..	...	...	1	1
„ Jowra ...	...	...	2	2
		Total	35	37
Received by Ulwur from Gurgaon ...	...	...	39	63
Jeypoor ...	...	...	1	6
Bharlpoor ...	...	...	3	4
		Total	43	72

Fifty-seven bad characters arrested in Ulwur were made over to the authorities of the territories to which they belonged, and forty-two such individuals, natives of Ulwur, arrested beyond the limits of this State, were sent back here.

The Vakeels that in accordance with the provisions of the Jeypoor-Patiala Code of Extradition Rules, made about year ago, applicable to Ulwur on the one hand, and Patiala and Nabha on the other, should have been accredited by these two Panjab States to the Ulwur Durbar, have so recently arrived that it is impossible to make any report as to how the rules have worked.

18. *Railway jurisdiction.*—There were no civil suits filed during

Of criminal cases there were seven involving eight persons, or to put it differently seven persons, one of whom was brought up on two separate charges. Of these seven, four were servants of the railway. A Station Master "accused of taking gratifications other than legal remuneration" was discharged on this count, but found guilty of a second charge of "abetting the use of criminal force," and sentenced to a fine of Rupees 10. All the remaining individuals were found guilty and sentenced as follows, viz:—

1 Telegraph Signaller, using criminal force	...	Fine Rupees 7.
1 Pointman, breach of duty	...	{ Simple imprisonment, three months.
1 Ditto, enticing away with criminal intent a married woman.	...	{ Rigorous imprisonment, three years.
1 Theft of a bag of grain	...	{ Rigorous imprisonment, six months.
1 Theft of two and a half chittacks of sugar	...	{ Simple imprisonment, six days.
1 Passenger quitting a railway carriage while in motion	...	Fine Rupee 1.

There was, I regret to say, during the past year, a fresh case of placing obstructions in the shape of stones on the line. The scene of the occurrence was a mile or so from the Bemai Station and just within Ulwur territory.

The result of the police enquiry was to throw some suspicion on a Bhurtpoor Meena, and the Raj police were unable to elicit anything further. These cases are such as defy the intelligence and detective ability of the best police officer. I will not be certain that were the Raj police given the opportunity in future of prosecuting their enquiry in conjunction with the Railway police, there would be a better chance of working out such cases to conviction, but on receiving the Superintendent, P.'s report giving the result of his inquiries at I might perhaps be better able to assist something of the nature of the case at the very outset of his enquiry, instead of forwarding me a report, as has been the custom hitherto, only when the police enquiry had been closed.

A great difficulty in getting to the bottom of these cases occurs when the scene of action chosen is a spot close to the border of two Native States. Ten to one the perpetrators of the crime are residents of a village on the other side of the boundary to that where the mischief has been done.

In a case where, though no stones had been placed on the line, a Hindi placed in a position to attract diligent enquiry made by the have been written or caused to be written by a man in the Kerowlee State, and that in the quarrel which had given birth to this letter threatening mischief were mixed up persons living in certain villages of the Ulwur and Bhurtpoor States besides.

In September there was tried by the State Council the case of the firm of Ram Sukh Moti Lall of Indore and Jhalra Patan *versus* one Jugannath, a subject of this State, charged with having received property which he knew to have been obtained in the dacoity which took place at Barodia in Gwalior territory in December 1877. There was some doubt as to where the man should be tried, but as the act of receiving the property was committed within Ulwur limits, it was decided that the case should be enquired into in the Courts of this State. The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity requested me to watch the case on behalf of his department, and I did so. The accused was discharged, and after carefully going over the evidence taken, I felt I was not justified in asking the Council to reconsider their verdict. The man was released on bail, and the prosecutors instructed that they might produce if they could further evidence within a limit of six months. That period has now passed, but nothing more has been heard of them.

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			Number made over.	Number applied for.
To Gurgaon	10	17
„ Thuggee and Dacoity Department	12	13
„ Nabha ...	..	...	2	2
„ Jeypoor...	...	...	2	2
„ Western Malwa	...	...	1	1
„ Jowra ...	...	...	2	2
		Total	35	37
Received by Ulwar from Gurgaon	39	63
Jeypoor	1	5
Bharatpur	3	4
		Total	43	72

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18. *Railway jurisdiction.*—There were no civil suits filed during the year.

19. *Public Works.*—Though the accounts for the last financial year show that the expenditure under this head was some Rupees 34,000 over and above the estimate of Rupees 40,280, there was not much work done of importance. One cannot burn one's candle at both ends, and all expenditure not absolutely necessary has been avoided in the laudable effort to restore a healthy state to the finances. During the current year, however, the Public Works Department will not be idle; the Durbar having allotted as much as Rupees 36,000 under the head of railway feeder-roads alone.

A detail of the expenditure for the past year will be found in Appendix C:

Some Rupees 15,000 were spent on relief works.

20. *Education.*—Since last year's report the Normal School, having fulfilled its object, was closed, and the number of district schools has been reduced from eighty-seven to seventy-six, the fewness of scholars and their insufficient progress being the reason alleged for this measure.

The number of boys on the rolls at the close of the year was 2,563 as against 2,848 for the past year, a falling off due to the very prevalent ill-health of the people, and also to the closing of the eleven schools already spoken of.

The expenditure on education was Rupees 30,624, to meet which there were realized from the school cess Rupees 23,738 and Rupees 491 from school fees, leaving a balance of only Rupees 6,305 to be provided by the State.

Five students went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, *viz.*, three from the High School and two from the Thakoor's School. Two of the High School boys passed, and the Maharaja has given them scholarships to assist them in completing their education at the Ajmere College.

Out of three lads sent to Delhi from the High School for the Munshi Examination, two passed.

There are in this State fifteen Girls' schools, wherein are taught Urdu, Hindi, and needle-work, plain and fancy.

The number of girls attending these schools was 273 as against 304 in the previous year (Appendix G).

21. *Mayo College.*—There were seven young Thakoor at the Mayo College. They have all done well, and on an average are nearer the top of their classes than the bottom. They carried off fifteen prizes between them.

prize, as also
as a reward for

22. *Army.*—The Chief takes an interest in his troops, and has recently shown his skill as a financier by drafting a number of "chelas" into the ranks to his own advantage, and also that of the new recruits. The Chief saves the expense of their feed, and the "chelas" have more to spend.

The Naib Bukshi, Inayatullah Khan, mentioned in my report for 1877-78 as having done excellent work as Superintendent of the Famine Camp, has been promoted to the rank of Bukshi, *vice* Rao Hur Buksh, deceased, but he has no control over the Jaghiredar Hurse, who has been handed over to the Council—a good measure and one intended to obviate the possibility of the Thakoor's clashing with the Mahomedan. The Bukshi has always been a Hindu.

The band under Mr. Palmer is much improved, and the Maharaja was complimented on its playing during the Viceroy's visit.

23. *Railway*.—I am unable to give any statement showing the receipts on account of passengers and goods taken in connection with the stations within Ulwur territory, as a mistake as to the limits of this State has been made in the paper before me, kindly prepared by the Railway authorities.

The relations of both Durbar and Agency with the staff have been very satisfactory.

During the rainy season last year, when His Highness had been suffering a good deal from fever, and had not experienced much benefit from the ministrations of his "baidis and hakimis," he called in Dr. French-Mullen, and under his care was, I am glad to say, not long before recovering his health and strength.

27. *The Office.*—Mr. Passanah, the Head Clerk, and Mir Munshi, Sham Loll, have given me every satisfaction in the conduct of their duties.

NIMRANA.

28. *Management.*—Affairs in this estate have been going on satisfactorily. In my last annual report I mentioned the displacement of the old managers, and the appointment on the 1st January 1879 of a man in whom I could repose more confidence. Baboo Gulab Singh, the present Kamdar, who was for some years second Clerk in this office, has more than justified my expectations. He has been very zealous and painstaking.

29. *The Raja.*—The young Raja is now home for his holidays. The Principal of the Mayo College speaks of him as holding a good place in his class, and his conduct has been very good.

30. *Revenue, Expenditure, &c.*—In Appendix H will be found a statement showing the actual receipts and expenditure for the years 1877-78 and 1878-79, and giving an estimate for 1879-80. I have entered the revenue for 1877-78, and placed it in parallel columns with that for 1878-79 to serve the purposes of comparison.

The financial year in Nimrana used to terminate with the Hindu month of "Sawan," i.e., about August. The late Raja died in April 1878, and during the remaining months of that financial year, there was very little interference with the management of the estate. Subsequent enquiries however gave one reason to believe that the figures showing the receipts for that year might be taken as pretty correct. Though the probable revenue for 1878-79, the financial year under report, was carefully calculated, no tabulated estimate thereof was ever sent of to your office, and I have therefore omitted such from the statement now forwarded.

The expenditure side of the statement needs some explanation. Expenditure on a scale calculated to warrant some hope that the liabilities burthening the jagir might, within a reasonable period, be paid off dates only from the 1st January 1879, whereas the financial year commenced on the previous 13th August. I have therefore placed in different columns, in the hope of facilitating comparison, the actual expenditure from the 13th August 1878 to the 31st December 1878, the period with which the estimate forwarded with my report of the 18th December 1878 in no way deals, the estimate of expenditure for the next eight months calculated on that for a whole year to which I have just referred, the actual expenditure for the same period, and the total expenditure for the twelve months and nineteen days ending with the 31st August 1879, the financial year is now taken as commencing on the 1st September. The last column shows the estimate for the current year.

An abstract of those accounts is shown on the margin. The

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Actuals.	Actuals.	Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income, ordinary ...	24,124	25,267	24,153
Expenditure, ordinary ...	...	16,956	17,299
Surplus ...	...	8,311	6,854
Income, extraordinary ...	...	9,609	2,005
Total ...	...	19,125	8,859
Expenditure, extraordinary ...	...	12,576	11,000
Net surplus ...	...	6,549	...
Cash balance ...	83	5,432	4,301

ordinary revenue for the year 1878-79 was Rupees 25,267, an increase of about Rupees 2,000 as compared with that of the past year; mainly owing to the larger receipts on account of land revenue which was due to the lapse during the year of a jaghir,

and to the fact that many of the villages paid rent on the "entcha" system, and that the prices of grain were high.

The ordinary expenditure was Rupees 16,956 as against, speaking roughly, the whole amount of the revenue and a good bit more during the previous year, leaving a surplus of Rupees 8,311. To this may be added as extraordinary income—

First year's collections on account of—

	Rs.
Nuzzerana Masnad Nashini ...	706
Arrears of land revenue ...	3,477
By sale of elephant and horses ...	1,318

Rupees 4,250 was borrowed from Ulwur at 7 per cent., and adding a few other small items, we had a sum of over Rupees 18,000 with which to commence the clearing of the estate from its liabilities.

The extraordinary expenditure for the year was as follows, viz.:—

Arrears of annual tribute to Ulwur ...	Rs. 1,500
--	-----------

(In addition to tribute of Rupees 3,000 for 1878-79, ordinary expenditure).

	Rs.
Arrears of pay to servants ...	3,943
Miscellaneous debts ...	4,148
First instalment of nuzzerana to Ulwur ...	2,000
Gratuities to servants on discharge ...	1,185

leaving a balance in the treasury at the close of the year of Rupees 5,432, with which to tide over the period before the next harvest.

The estimate for the current year is not quite so high as the limit sanctioned by the Agent to the Governor-General, and shows that there will be, after providing for ordinary expenditure, nearly Rupees 10,000 available for the payment of another instalment of debts and nuzzerana; but as a cash balance of as much as Rupees 5,432, which we had last year on the 31st August, is hardly necessary, the estimate shows that on these accounts as much as Rupees 11,000 may be paid.

As a matter of fact during the current year the following liabilities have already been cleared off:—

					Rs.
Portion of a sum of Rupees 4,250 borrowed from Ulwar	...	...	...	...	4,000
Third instalment of nuzzerana to Ulwar (besides Rupees 1,500 on account of tribute for the year ending December 1873, ordinary expenditure)	...	...	...	...	3,000
Creditors	...	...	...	...	3,000
Total	...	...	...	...	10,000

31. *Judicial*.—Seventeen civil cases involving Rupees 558 were instituted during the year, of which sixteen were disposed of as follows and one remained undecided at the end of the year:—

Decree for plaintiff	...	...	...	...	12
Plaintiff non-suited	..	..	..	...	1
Compromised	...	..	...	...	3

Rupees 36-6-3 were received on account of Court fees.

There were eighty-three criminal cases reported, of which sixty-six were investigated and disposed of, four were transferred, and thirteen were pending at the close of the year. Twenty-four men were punished of which five were sentenced to imprisonment, and nineteen were fined in sums amounting to Rupees 64 in the aggregate.

The Kamdar tries all ordinary cases himself, both civil and criminal. In the case of the former he sends his proceedings up to me for confirmation; and in criminal cases I have given him power to punish up to one month's imprisonment, or Rupees 10 fine, but have made all his sentences subject to appeal.

I myself tried a man on a charge of "culpable homicide not amounting to murder," and finding him guilty sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The Agent to the Governor-General, however, to whom I forwarded my proceedings in the case for confirmation, reversed the decision, and finding the accused guilty of only a common assault, reduced his term of punishment to six months.

During the year one registered offender and eight proclaimed absconders belonging to the neighbouring Meena district of Shahjehanpore (Gurgaon district) were, by a skilful manœuvre of the Kamdar, conducted in person, surrounded, and being compelled to descend the hill on which they had taken refuge, were made prisoners and handed over to the British authorities.

32. *The Ranees*.—I may say that I have had no trouble except with the inmates of the zenana. The widow of the late Raja has been generally more or less obstructive ever since endeavours were made by this Agency to improve matters at Nimrana, but in the matter of the nuzzerana and di-anni, to which I alluded in the 9th paragraph of my report of December 1873, this lady has been most determined. Her action has probably influenced the conduct of the other Ranees, and the whole zenana have declined to pay a cent. of the tribute. After submitting patiently to this conduct for over a year, finding that no persuasion or flattery would move them, I have

reluctantly directed the Kamdar to collect the money due by them from the men who form their jagirs. The widow of the late Raja threatens to leave Nimrana and go to her father's house, but I don't let her carrying her threat into execution. If the lady concludes to vacate, there will be the consolation that many things will run the smoother for her absence.

33. *The Vakeel.*—It seemed unnecessary that so long as the jagir remained under the supervision of the Ulwur Political Agency, Nimrana should maintain at Ulwur the Vakeel stipulated for in the agreement of 1868; with the concurrence therefore of the Ulwur Durbar and the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, the office was abolished during the year.

34. *Dispensary and School.*—The saving thereby effected enabled us to engage a "Hakim" and establish a small dispensary. A school where Urdu and Hindi are taught, and which has proved a very popular institution, has also been started.

35. *Death of Bhowani Pershad.*—This old man, joint manager with Har Narain in the days of the late Raja, has recently died. He was in the receipt from 1st January 1878 of a pension of Rupees 10 per mensem, but as he had enjoyed it for such a short time, and was a very old servant of the jagir, I have allowed his widow an allowance of Rupees 5 per mensem for life.

36. *International criminal cases.*—Sometime ago I reported at length on the question as to the procedure to be adopted in these cases when the jagir of Nimrana is one of the parties concerned. No instructions as to how to deal with such cases have ever been issued, and as this fact, owing to the somewhat peculiar political status of Nimrana, often gives rise to doubts and difficulties, it is to be hoped, that before long some definite rules may be drawn up for guidance as to the conduct of the external relations of this estate.

Note to the 16th paragraph.

Though no case of dacoity is mentioned in the Fouzdar's criminal statement (Appendix E), I had some time ago heard it rumoured that a case had recently occurred. Since concluding my annual report, I have received a reply to my reference in the matter to the Durbar.

It appears that two cases have occurred which, notwithstanding that the robbers do not appear to have been in very large force or of the Meeaa caste, should have been entered as dacoities.

The first happened on the 7th December 1879, near the border of this State on the road between Naogann (Ulwur) and Ferozepoor (Gurgaon). Two merchants were proceeding from the former to the latter place to make purchases. They had with them Rupees 1,200. They were set upon in broad daylight apparently—for one watch of the day still remained—and plundered by five men, Meos by caste, three of whom were armed with swords and two with bludgeons. No trace of the criminals was discovered. They fled into the hills.

The second case occurred on the 29th December 1879, within the limits of village Haria, in the pergunnah of Mandan in the north-west

of this State. Nine carts were going along loaded with cloth, &c., and accompanied by their owners, all proceeding from Rewaree to Narnool. It was at night that the dacoity took place. Eight or nine men mounted on camels came up and looted all the cloth, worth about Rupees 4,000. The owners described the men as appearing from their language and dress to be Marwaris and said they were armed. The tracks of the thieves were earned into the Narnool territory, where they were handed over to the police of that State. Subsequently property to the value of about Rupees 1,200 was found dropped on the road taken by the robbers.

ULWUR, }
The 4th May 1880. }

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, *Major,*
Political Agent.

Appendix A.

NOTE ON THE MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS OF RAJ ULWUR IN 1879.

THE tabular statement marked I in Appendix gives the usual details regarding the meteorology of the year and the general health of the people.

2. *The dispensaries*.—At the old dispensaries (Ulwur, Rajgurh, and Tijarah) there were treated 19,385 cases as against 13,915 in 1878 and 12,217 in 1877. It should also be mentioned that on an average fifteen cases a day were treated by me at the dispensary opened in my own compound; that hundreds of cases were attended at their homes by the hospital dressers sent into the district for the purpose, and that thousands of fever and cholera pills were forwarded, with directions for their use, to the various district officials and State paid "hakims" and "haidas" for distribution amongst the people; none of these are included in the figures above given.

We used up 20 lbs. of cinchona febrifugo and 1½ lbs. quinine, besides large quantities of such drugs as arsenic, ntees, &c., &c., of proved benefit in fever.

3. *Leper Hospital*.—The Leper Hospital held a daily average of sixteen. There were four deaths.

4. *Lunatic Ward*.—The Lunatic Ward attached to the jail is more for the safe keeping of violent lunatics than for special treatment of the insane. Five cases were admitted during the year, of whom four were discharged, relieved, and one died.

5. *Vaccination*.—The vaccination record for the year shows miserably when compared with that of any previous year since vaccine work was started here. This is due to the fact that children to be operated on were not to be found in anything like the numbers of previous years. Famine and fever lessened the birth-rate and killed off great numbers of such as were born within or near the famine years.

In villages, where in other years I have seen over hundred vaccinated children, this year I have seen but from sixteen to thirteen; villages which always produced to the vaccinators twelve to twenty children were either without any, or had but three to twelve to show this year.

I visited each of the twelve divisions of the State once, and six of the twelve a second time during the vaccination season. In an average five hours daily I saw the children who had been vaccinated, the headman as to the reason for non-vaccination, and the reply invariably was to the effect with trifling exceptions, all the children left to them had been shown me, that few children had been born in these last years, and that many mothers and very many children had died."

The figures here shown enable a comparison to be made between the work of this and the three previous years:—

Vaccinating season.	Total number of vaccinations performed.	Percentage of success.	Average cost per successful case.	Percentage of children under one year to total number vaccinated.
			a. p.	
1876-77 ..	31,516	94.60	1 6 $\frac{1}{10}$	66.71
1877-78, ..	27,737	96.21	1 10 $\frac{2}{10}$	64.53
1878-79 ...	13,966	94.15	2 9 $\frac{1}{10}$	46.90
1879-80 ...	11,636	94.15	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	48.76

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on the medical institutions of the State for the year 1879 was Rupees 7,800.

6. *The Jail.*—The daily average number of prisoners in the jail during the year was 559 as against 580 in the previous year.

This was another very unhealthy year in the jail as outside. The average daily number of sick was thirty-six, and there were ninety-six deaths; a death-rate of 172 per mille. Of these deaths, seventy-five were from fevers, and of the seventy-five no less than forty-five occurred during September, October, and November. The heavy fever death-rate in those months was not peculiar to the jail, for in Ulwar city the monthly number of deaths attributed to fever which up to and including July averaged but forty-three, rose in August to 163, in September to 296, and was 268 and 184 in October and November, respectively.

The prisoners by their work in the manufactories, on the roads, &c., earned Rupees 9,273-3-4.

The total expenditure on account of the jail amounted to Rupees 28,407-11-6, so that the prisoners earned but about 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of what they cost the State. This is better than last year's record, but below the average still. The heavy sick rate and the weak condition of the prisoners received will account for the falling off.

There were two escapes during the year, both from amongst gangs on extramural labor. One man was quickly caught, the other has not yet been captured.

ULWAR, } (Sd.) L. FRENCH MULLEN, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
The 5th June 1880. } Agency Surgeon.

Appendix B.

Comparative Statement of prices current of the principal food-grains in the town of Ulwur during 1877-78, 1878-79, and 1879-80.

	1877-78.				1878-79.				1879-80.			
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
April	22 8	31 6	31 0	31 6	12 9	10 8	14 6	14 6	12 14	19 6	16 3	14 1
May	21 12	29 8	25 0	29 0	13 6	16 7	11 7	13 9	13 7	17 14	14 0	13 12
June	21 6	29 12	28 8	28 12	13 1	16 8	9 12	13 0	13 14	18 5	14 3	14 4
July	10 4	29 8	27 0	26 0	13 3	16 7	10 0	13 8	14 4	18 14	19 8	15 0
August	15 8	10 0	20 0	10 0	12 0	13 12	0 1	13 6	14 12	21 18	20 8	15 3
September	10 0	11 8	11 12	11 8	13 10	19 8	16 16	16 13	14 14	22 14	23 13	14 7
October	10 12	12 8	12 0	13 0	13 1	20 2	17 16	16 14	13 7	23 4	24 8	13 0
November	12 2	14 0	14 0	13 12	12 0	19 1	20 12	15 12	13 1	25 11	20 10	14 3
December	11 12	13 8	13 12	14 0	12 10	19 7	18 12	16 11	13 0	27 1	20 8	14 9
January	10 12	13 4	13 0	13 0	11 0	16 5	16 6	13 13	13 3	26 8	20 8	15 0
February	11 6	14 0	12 12	14 4	10 8	14 10	14 4	12 12	13 16	27 13	32 4	19 10
March	13 6	10 12	15 6	15 6	10 7	16 0	15 1	14 2	14 13	20 0	31 4	20 4
Average	15 4	19 1	10 1	10 1	12 8 1/2	16 12	14 8 1/2	14 1 1/2	13 12 1/2	23 2	23 13 1/2	15 2 1/2

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwur.

Statement showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1934
(A.D. 1879-80.)

Receipts.	1877-78.		1878-79.				1879-80	
	Actuals.		Estimated.		Actuals.		Estimated.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ..	.	12,67,312	..	20,23,166	..	20,30,367	..	23,93,230
School Fund	13,471		17,000		20,235		20,061	
Hospensary	12,316		17,000		19,011		20,061	
		25,987		34,000		39,276		40,122
Total Income ..		12,03,129	..	20,60,166	..	20,60,643	..	24,33,413
Balance		4,31,664	..	..	..	1,040	..	..
Each balance at commencement of year ..		6,03,622	..	6,03,420	..	6,03,420	..	4,00,603
Grains Total ..	..	25,27,312	..	27,22,166	..	20,74,173	..	24,73,513

and 1935 (A.D. 1877-78 and 1878-79), and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1963
—Concluded.

DISBURSEMENTS.	1877-78.		1878-79.				1879-80.	
	Estimates.		Estimates.		Actuals.		Estimates.	
	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
Brought forward ...	..	13,45,371	..	14,20,022	..	13,69,456	..	13,31,511
11. Miscellaneous Establishment—								
1. Initiates ...	16,947		16,932		16,643		24,278	
2. Kabeshwars ...	1,238		1,339		1,279		1,278	
3. Khos Naves ...	1,046		1,043		1,218		1,033	
4. Postal Establishment ...	2,268		2,400		2,653		2,800	
5. Miscellaneous employes ...	12,652		9,800		8,817		7,189	
		35,291		31,610		30,005		36,335
12. Tent and Clothing Department	33,151		27,200		26,093		30,000	
1. Farsakhans ...	16,910		11,338		12,181		10,000	
		49,091		33,788		38,256		40,000
13. Public Works—								
1. Buildings ...	84,959		15,000		22,900		60,000	
2. Roads ...	17,383		5,000		3,640		37,000	
3. Bunds ...	1,237		2,000		3,420		4,000	
4. Workshops ...	13,010		10,000		16,490		12,000	
5. Establishments ...	7,618		7,230		7,230		7,230	
6. Miscellaneous ...	4,843		1,000		6,794		5,000	
7. Relief Works ...	31,013				15,617		..	
		1,60,157		40,230		74,990		1,22,230
14. Workshops—								
1. Mistrikhans ...	1,850		1,891		1,953		1,503	
2. Chapperbandi ...	6,752		16,158		19,417		9,000	
3. Gurn kaptani ...	4,094		4,066		3,256		2,371	
4. Baghar ...	7,459		7,200		7,252		8,000	
		20,053		23,375		31,817		20,924
15. Jail	27,266		20,689		30,655		24,763	
Jail Printing Press ...	500		000		494		600	
		27,826		27,289		31,149		26,363
16. Gardens ...	23,469		21,110		23,800		20,007	
Canals ...	1,746		1,275		1,617		1,355	
		25,195		22,485		25,477		21,362
17. Political Agency ...	24,797		24,000		..		..
18. Vakeels ...	7,090		7,000		..		..
19. Maharaja's Guardian ...	3,371		..		..		..
20. Charitable and Religious endow- ments ...	94,217		94,631		91,493		87,000	
Festivals ...	769		800		672		600	
		94,986		95,431		92,105		87,600
21. Gifts, rewards, &c.—								
1. On marriages ...	14,621		10,000		639		8,000	
2. On deaths ...	12,749		9,000		5,258		7,000	
3. On miscellaneous ...	4,658		3,900		1,846		5,000	
4. On guests ...	1,800		3,000		541		2,000	
		33,829		25,000		8,272		22,000
22. Advances—								
Taccave ...	30,273		40,000		27,779		20,000	
Miscellaneous ...	40,883		20,000		64,772		1,30,000	
		71,156		60,000		91,531		1,50,000
23. Miscellaneous—								
Carriage, cart-hire, &c. ...	722		500		2,624		500	
Ratta ...	1,204		1,400		922		1,000	
Newspapers, books ...	2,332		1,000		1,000		1,000	
Miscellaneous ...	41,921		37,100		46,839		37,500	
		47,779		47,000		51,114		40,000
Schools ...	37,647		40,317		36,532		31,277	
Dispensary ...	25,960		26,153		30,521		30,000	
		63,607		66,469		67,153		61,277
Total Ordinary expenditure	..	20,11,600	..	19,29,618	..	19,43,534	..	19,99,672
Extraordinary, repayment of loan	..	7,394	..	91,500	..	1,23,693	..	2,00,000
Maharaja's marriage ..	..	1,505	..	..	..	1,10,411	..	..
Total Expenditure	..	20,19,999	..	20,20,118	..	21,77,630	..	21,99,672
Cash balance ...	..	6,03,420	..	6,32,465	..	4,98,403	..	7,30,168
GRAND TOTAL	..	26,23,419	..	26,52,583	..	26,74,103	..	29,29,840

Appendix D.

Statement of civil cases instituted and disposed of during the year 1879.

	PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF LAST YEAR.		INSTITUTED DURING 1879.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING 1879.		PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF YEAR.	
	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.	Number of cases.	Value of cases.
Civil Court ...	405	Rs. 47,621	1,549	Rs. 1,25,836	1,954	1,73,457	1,643	1,32,016	311	40,512
Tahsildars' Court ...	65	1,663	1,051	23,966	1,106	25,529	997	22,117	109	3,411
Total ...	460	49,184	2,600	1,49,802	3,060	1,98,986	2,640	1,54,033	420	43,923

Statement of cases appealed from Tahsildars' and other Courts to the Court immediately superior.

	Pending at the close of last year.	Instituted during 1879.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Dismissed.	Pending at the close of 1879.
Civil Court ...	6	21	27	15	4	4	...	1	2	1
Court of Appeal ...	5	74	79	62	5	6	1	1	2	12
Council ...	5	12	17	10	...	4	...	...	...	3
Total ...	16	107	123	77	9	14	1	2	14	16

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Uluour.

MENT A.

ns in the detection of crime and recovery of property stolen
31st December 1879.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.		Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class VII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class VIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class IX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class X.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XIX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXIX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XXXIX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XL.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class XLIX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class L.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LIX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXIV.—Other offences not specified above.		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Class LXXXXXXXIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXXI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXXI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXX.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXXI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVI.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIX.—Other offences not specified above.		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Class LXXXXXXXII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIII.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXIV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXV.—Other offences not specified above.		Class LXXXXXXXVI.—Other offences	
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Appendix F.
Statement of Punishments.

Serial No. and Part of Statement A.	Total number of cases investigated during the year (Column 6, Statement A).	Total number of cases in which conviction was obtained (Column 7, Statement A).	Total number of persons actually put on trial (Column 8, Statement A).	Acquitted, transferred, died, &c. (Column 9, Statement A).	Persons ordered to give security (Article 11).	Persons sentenced to imprisonment								Persons sentenced to payment of fine under				Whipped	Expelled from the State	Death executed	Dismissed from service	Total convicted.	Whipped or fined in addition to other punishment.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	
43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	
62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	
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64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	
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18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28																																																																								

(.PS)

V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

Appendix G.

Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwar State from 1st January to 31st December 1879.

No.	HEADS.	NUMBER OF STUDENTS.										NUMBER OF TEACHERS.										Amount of expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Income on account of fees.
		In each Department.						Detail of Class.				Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance.	English, Hindoe, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Ved, Persian and Hindoe, Total.										
		English.	Persian.	Hindoe.	Sanskrit.	Ved.	Mixed total.	Detail of Class.		Actual total.	Cultivators.			Non-cultivators.										
								Hindoe.	Muslman.						Christians.									
1	High School	76	119	65	60	55	314	198	80	1	269	21	298	153 17	66 93	9	9	1	21	3	6419	3 0	87 15 0	
2	Thakur School	33	51	43	71	..	193	71	..	..	71	..	71	40 75	67 37	3	3	..	..	3	3332	6 8	..
3	Technical Schools	53	371	363	638	..	730	638	50	..	619	399	390	373 40	60 15	11	12	..	..	3	6202	8 0	199 1 0
4	Williamson's Schools	..	453	1,150	2,423	..	1,554	2,423	180	..	1,605	1,030	645	1192 15	74 29	6	51	..	25	68	6713	7 0	591 1 0	
5	Normal School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,223	0 0	..
6	Boarding House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Inspiration's establishment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Boarding House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Purchase of books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Repairs to buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Miscellaneous expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Total	173	976	1,027	50	25	2,900	2,213	300	1	2,603	1,319	1,211	1700 14	68 67	26	19	2	21	31	30,851	9 3	491 1 0	
13	Girls' schools	..	51	222	..	..	273	217	50	..	273	..	273	..	..	4	18	..	..	..	3,376	8 0	..
14	Grand Total	173	1,027	1,249	50	25	3,133	2,430	306	1	2,636	1,319	12,387	1700 14	68 67	30	37	2	21	31	34,000	2 0	491 1 0	

Note.—The Normal School was established in the beginning of December 1879. The school cess @ 1 per cent. on land revenue amounted to Rupees 23,733 d.

(Sd.) G. HEATHERLY,
Inspector of Schools.
(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Ulwar.

the Estate of Nirvana.

	ACTUALS		ESTIMATE
	For 8 months, i.e., from 1st January to 31st August 1879.	Total for 1878-79.	For 1879-80.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Land Reve	1,022 7 10	1,510 4 7	1,621 0 0
2. Pals	81 2 9	133 13 9	130 0 0
3. Lag on Jag	73 15 6	106 5 3	132 0 0
4. " Go	2,553 6 7	4,026 11 7	4,718 8 0
5. " Ca	273 13 10	416 3 10	" "
6. " Tu	396 3 2	513 12 11	607 8 0
7. " "J	253 13 3	461 0 9	503 1 0
8. " Oil	248 12 0	415 5 9	398 7 9
9. " Ma	296 9 0	613 8 6	735 6 0
10. " Ma	315 4 2	520 10 11	600 0 0
11. " Ch	60 8 3	81 12 3	120 0 0
12. " Parno" on	81 12 3	117 7 3	300 0 0
13. " Nazul" c			
14. Garden	598 12 3	1,134 8 0	
15. " Lag" on	31 13 9	62 1 9	
16. Fines	212 5 3	381 12 3	
17. Fees, Civil	15 14 0	15 14 0	1,670 0 0
18. Lag on "G	15 0 0	15 0 0	
19. " Nazar"	17 5 3	529 1 9	
20. " Ghani Si	44 15 6	41 15 6	
21. " Duanni"			
22. Sale of unc	936 4 9	2,208 6 0	1,670 0 0
23. Talubana			
24. Miscellaneous	488 1 3	488 1 3	1,000 0 0
	0 11 0	4 9 3	288 0 0
	107 11 9	107 14 9	228 0 0
	136 12 0	136 12 0	411 0 0
	...	...	70 0 0
	...	...	70 0 0
Arrears on	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Nazar Ma			600 0 0
Advance r	876 8 6	1,993 6 0	250 0 0
Profit on C			
By sale of	11,278 2 10	16,955 8 4	17,288 14 9
" loan fr			
	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	" "
	2,856 11 6	3,912 14 9	" "
	3,000 0 0	4,118 0 0	6,000 0 0
	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	5,000 0 0
	105 0 0	1,185 1 0	...
	9,461 11 6	12,775 15 9	11,000 0 0
	20,739 14 4	29,731 8 1	28,288 11 9
Cash balan	.....	5,432 9 11	4,302 8 0
	20,739 14 4	35,161 2 0	32,591 6 11

(Sd.) V. E. LAW, Major,
Political Agent, Ilmor

the manner in which he discharged his duties proved him to be dishonest, unscrupulous and tyrannical to such a degree that his name was held by the people of Bickaneer in execration.

4. *Sirdars*.—The relations between the Maharaja and Thakoor Ram Sing of Mahajun are not very satisfactory. Ram Sing succeeded his father in August 1876 on the latter forfeiting his position in August 1875 for conspiring against the life of his Chief. He now complains that at the time the "putta" of Mahajun was bestowed upon him, he paid enhanced "nuzzerana" to the Durbar, on condition he should receive the villages which had been resumed from his father, and that they have never been placed in his possession. This complaint is however groundless, for the Maharaja received a letter from him in June 1876 in which he clearly states the sum of Rupees 55,000 which he agreed to pay was not only on account of "nuzzerana," but included fines for the numerous criminal cases in which he was implicated at the time. He has also incurred the displeasure of the Maharaja by refusing to abide by the settlement arrived at by the Durbar, in which his "zemindars" complain that he has instituted several new taxes which they were never before called upon to pay, and raised the land rent considerably. The Durbar, I think, is inclined at times to be hard upon Ram Sing, but at the same time he has only himself to blame, because for some time his attitude towards the Durbar has been of a sullen and disobedient nature. The feelings of the remainder of the Sirdars are, I think, friendly towards the Maharaja. Nothing has yet been done towards arranging for a new settlement with the Thakoors, so the old one made in 1870 is still in force, and I hope the Durbar may see the advantage of renewing it for another term of years.

5. *Thakoor of Kunwari*.—Agar Sing, the grandson of Thakoor Sukt Sing, who lost his jagir of Kunwari in consequence of participation in the Mailloosir case, was placed in possession of the jagir on the 9th April 1879.

6. *Salt*.—The price of salt the Durbar is permitted to purchase annually from the salt works at Phalodi and Didwana under Article VII of the Treaty was fixed in August last by the Customs Department at 3½ annas per maund. In 1878, 18,034 maunds of Didwana and Phalodi salt was found in the possession of traders in the city of Bickaneer and the "pergunahs" of Badran, Rajgarh and Ratangurh, and was taken over by the Durbar at half duty. Some 45,050 maunds of this class of salt was also found with traders of Sujangurh and Chhura; the owners held out for some time for reduction of duty, but eventually paid in full. The Durbar, according to the returns sent in, has exceeded by 1,531 maunds the quantity of salt permitted to be manufactured within the State, and to counterbalance this surplus the Commissioner of Inland Customs has agreed to deduct this quantity this year from that allowed by Government to the Durbar.

7. *Gagger River dispute*.—In 1877 the Bickaneer Durbar complained that the construction of bunds and other works on the River Gagger in the Sirsa district prevented the waters of that river reaching Bickaneer territory as had ordinarily in former years been the case. In March

1879 I was directed by the Agent to the Governor-General, with the concurrence of the Punjab Government, to arrange to meet the Deputy Commissioner of the Sirsa District to discuss the question, and submit with him a joint report for final orders. I arrived at Sirsa on the 17th April, and after visiting all the works complained of by the Durbar and going over the question, we were able to recommend the removal of most of the obstructions to the flow of the river, which was sanctioned by the Punjab Government, and they have since been removed.

8. "*Samadh*."—A case of "*samadh*," or burying alive, took place at the village of Upni, about sixty miles from Bickaneer. On the 21st January the Thakoor of Sandwa, to whom the village belongs, sent his Vakeel to collect the village revenues. The usual "*malba*," a small tax to defray village expenses, was demanded according to custom: the Sidhs of Upni however refused to pay this, and in order to intimidate the Thakoor collected members of their set from the neighbouring villages to the number of about 150, sat "*dharna*" and threatened to immolate themselves unless they were exempted from paying this cess. The Thakoor made known the state of affairs to the Tehsildar of Sujangurh, who sent an official to endeavour to persuade the Sidhs to go to Bickaneer or Sujangurh and prefer any complaint they had to make. They would not however listen to reason, and seeing the Thakoor still held out against their demand, they forcibly placed two of their body, a man aged seventy-five and a woman sixty-five years of age, in a grave they had prepared for the purpose and buried them alive, and on the Raj official and the "*Lumberdars*" of the village endeavouring to prevent this act, the Sidhs drew their swords and would not permit them to interfere. The Durbar has found twenty-nine of these persons guilty of taking active part in the *samadh*, nineteen of whom have been arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, and efforts are being made to arrest the ten men at large.

9. *Emigration of Sujangurh Seths*.—In September 1878 certain Mahajuns of Sujangurh, speculating on the outturn of the harvest, divided into two parties, one agreeing to supply to the other large quantities of grain at a certain rate in January 1879. Before the harvest was ripe, the price of grain rose 50 per cent. of the crops, so that on the day of payment the price had risen considerably. The losers, who were unable to pay in full, and the case was referred to a Panchayet at Sujangurh, as had been agreed upon should a dispute arise. The members of the "*Panchayet*" differed in opinion, whereupon both parties sent representatives to Bickaneer to request the case might be settled there. Eleven of the principal Seths of Bickaneer were then assembled by orders of the Maharaja, and the case placed in their hands. The losers however being dissatisfied with the decision of this "*Panchayet*" refused to pay up, and when pressure was put upon them by the Durbar they left for Jodhpoor, where they entered into arrangements with the Durbar to settle in Marwar. A piece of land was given to them on favorable terms, about two miles from Sujangurh, on which active preparations for building have for some months been carried on, and a town, which is named "*Jeswantgurh*," after the Maharaja of Jodhpoor, is rapidly springing up. Hitherto Sujangurh was the market which supplied the neighbouring parts of Marwar with commo-

College, to the industry of your efforts here, to the purity and nobleness of your lives hereafter, that great dead statesman has virtually confided to some extent the daily care of the noble name associated with this Mayo College. In your keeping is the honored memory of the dead; in your young hands the practical power to fulfil or disappoint that high hope with which you yourselves are honored by the living.

"Well, Lord Mayo's name is associated with many excellent institutions throughout India; but none of them, as regards these special objects, merits more than this one the support of the enlightened men of all races and all places.

"One of the objects of your College is, of course, to provide the advantages of first-rate intellectual and physical training for young men of the higher classes of Rajpootana.

"Now, at first sight, that may appear to be a very ordinary commonplace object, in no wise distinguishing the character of this College from that of any other establishment for the education of young gentlemen. But the special novelty of this institution consists in its adaptation to the special antiquity of other institutions, which it will serve to perpetuate and strengthen in proportion as it succeeds in the improvement of that young generation by whose intelligence and energy old institutions are invigorated.

"Under the ancient constitution of Rajpootana, the leading Rajpoot families are mostly landowners, many of them the lords of very large estates; and all of them liable in turn to the honorable duty of personal participation in the counsels and administrations of their hereditary rulers. You, therefore, the present students of this College, are also the future landowners, the future councillors, the future administrators, some of you the future Princes, of Rajpootana. On the quality of the mental and physical culture attained by you in boyhood will depend your ability in manhood to discharge the high duties of your inherited station, with credit to yourselves, advantage to your country, renown to the national institutions you justly cherish, and strength to that ancient constitution under which it is yours to enjoy and justify so many personal privileges. It is the object of this College to fit your youth for such a manhood, if that object be fulfilled in the worth and wisdom of your after-lives, as fulfillment must necessarily consolidate the whole political fabric of Rajpootana; and the strength of Rajpootana is, believe me, a cherished contribution towards the strength of all India. For the Government of all India desires not only to promote the prosperity of her numerous populations, but also to perpetuate the thrones of her hereditary Princes. But the age we now live in, the age to which you are growing up, is an age of great intellectual activity, enquiry and, let us hope, improvement. In an age in which neither men nor institutions can hope to maintain their position, unless they are able to defend it with the moral and intellectual weapons forged by modern culture for the struggle of modern life. In such an age the ignorant and the idle must go to the wall. You might as safely propose to go into battle armed only with the old obsolete bows and arrows used by your great-grandfathers as to commence the active business of life, in such an age as this, without access to the stores of knowledge collected, and the ideas developed, by your more advanced contemporaries.

"Now in former times,—time with whose history your studies are, I hope, making you familiar,—Rajpootana was a very inaccessible country against the rude weapons of early warfare; its wild hills and dense jungles were then its best protection. But those natural obstacles which defended its soil from foreign invasion also secluded its children from social and intellectual contact with the rest of India, and rendered it difficult, almost impossible indeed, for the youth of the Rajpoot States to take advantage of the educational institutions established in other parts of the Empire.

"Now, however, all this is changed, and railways, piercing the heart of Rajpootana and meeting at Ajmere, have rendered this College accessible to every Rajpoot State at every season of the year. That is one great advantage secured by the timely establishment, in so central, healthful and beautiful a locality, of a first-class College, worthy of Rajpootana, her Princes, and her Nobles.

"But it is not all. The object of the College, as I understand it, is not merely an intellectual, it is also a social, one. Nor has it merely a local, it has also an imperial, function to perform. How shall I explain that function? An illustration of it occurs to me which will, I think, enable you to appreciate the importance I attach to it better than any attempt I could now make to define it more precisely. Some of you, perhaps, have studied music; but all of you have at any rate often listened to music: and all of you will, I think, agree with me that the enjoyment or discomfort with which we listen to the playing of a musical band depends not so much on the separate sound of any particular instrument as on the adequacy with which the sound of one instrument responds to the sound to, and blends with the sound of, another, thus giving to the associated sounds of all that general congruity of effect which we call *tone*; and we say that the tone of such a band is good or bad according as it is harsh or sweet, full or meagre, harmonious or discordant. Well now, look around you, amongst your companions, your elders, your juniors, and you will find, I think, that this indescribable but inestimable quality of *tone* everywhere claims and finds in all the daily performances of human life a function no less important—indeed, more important—than that which is assigned to it in the instrumental performance of musical conceptions. Nay, its function in human life is higher and more far-reaching, because human life is the continuous performance of a divine conception. It is tone that determines the general effect of the beauty or ugliness of personal character, social intercourse, and national life. Think, for a moment, of any one of your personal acquaintances whom you love and esteem, or of any other—if such a one there be (I hope not)—whom you dislike and despise; and you will find that your feelings towards him are influenced, not so much by any particular words or deeds of his as by what you call the *tone* of his character, that is to say, the general impression made upon your sentiment by his habitual manner and conduct. Of one, you say that his *tone* is that of a high bred and generous considerate gentleman, and you love, like and esteem him accordingly; of another, that his tone is lowered, mean and selfish, and accordingly you mistrust his character and shun his companionship. But now carry your thoughts only one step further, and you will perceive that the same experience

applies to those great groups of individuals which, when united by a common interest, constitute the classes of society. You say of one class of a country that it is high, and of another that it is low; and you feel that the distinction between them is justified, not because the higher class has more land or more money or even more ancestors than the other, but because (largely, no doubt, in consequence of those inherited advantages) it has a higher *tone*, that is to say, a more elevated standard of life—loftier aims, larger views, manlier habits, and manners more refined.

"But the quality I have called *tone* is the effect of harmony, and harmony is the result not of isolated, but associated effort; and the higher tone of the higher classes is formed by their early association with those influences which elevate men's tastes and habits. Therefore it is, young gentlemen, that I ascribe such social value and imperial importance to an institution which, like this Mayo College, has for its object and tendency to associate in youth with all such elevating influences the dominant races and superior classes of Native India,—those races and classes on whose tone the social harmony of the whole Empire is so largely dependent, by giving to them that community of interest and tendency in the higher activities of mind and body which is best acquired in early life from a common educational system carried out at a common seat of education.

"There are, I think, many points of resemblance between the great Rajpoot clans and the great English houses founded by our northern ancestors. Both of them owe to the same characteristics the positions they have made, and still maintain for themselves in the political hierarchy of an ancient race. Those characteristics are energy, fearlessness, the love of healthful exercise, an instinctive aptitude for active life, an instinctive scorn of all unmanly ease. No race, no class, can long maintain its social and moral ascendancy if it degenerates in physical vigor. And it is, perhaps, the special merit of our English system of education that it aims at training, developing and strengthening not only the mind but also the body. This idea was well expressed long ago by Colonel Walter in an excellent and most suggestive report which may have influenced Lord Mayo when he founded the present College. In that very sensible report Colonel Walter pointed out that what was then most needed for the education of India's young rulers and nobles was an Indian *Eton*. Well, young gentlemen, that need is now supplied. Ajmere is India's *Eton*, and you are India's *Eton* boys.

"I have lately had the pleasure of visiting one of your old school-fellows, my young friend the Maharaja of Ulwar, who is an excellent specimen of an Indian *Eton* boy: manly, high-spirited, gentle and brave. His Highness, however, is still at that age when the manly amusements are naturally more attractive than the manly business of the world. He will, I trust, devote to the serious duties which have already gone to and a first-rate whip. He has done credit by the manly character he has taken from it, and honor by the princely gift he has given to it.

your I commend to
 the b I should think
 him l left behind
 social attach-
 ment to the companions of his childhood, or his social sympathy with
 any honest class of his countrymen, who have not enjoyed all the
 educational advantages here opened to yourselves. No. It is a dirty
 bird that fouls its own nest. For my part I despise any man who
 affects to despise his own country, and I should consider that your
 education here will indeed have been in vain if it has not trained you
 not only to higher sympathies with your English teachers, but also to
 warmer affection for your own countrymen, who will look up to you so
 long as you do not look down upon them.

"Nor would I wish you to suppose from the stress I have laid upon
 the value of physical training that I do not attach equal importance to
 intellectual culture.

"I would specially commend to your study a thorough knowledge of
 Urdu and Persian. I am persuaded that you will find the knowledge
 of those languages most valuable in after-life. For to the Hindi-
 speaking youths of this country, they open out the modern literature
 of all India and all the countries most closely connected with India.
 The English language, also, deserves, and will repay, your study; for it
 is the language in which all the administrative and legislative business
 of your Empire is transacted, and in which some of the world's greatest
 thinkers, poets and statesmen have recorded their thoughts and deeds.
 But, above all, I would exhort you not to neglect the history of India;
 that history in which the leading Chiefs of Rajpootana have occasionally
 played so prominent a part. For, trust me, no man, whatever his
 abilities may be, is qualified to administer even the smallest State if he
 ignores or misinterprets the history of its people.

"And now, one word as to the future of this College. It is with
 sincere satisfaction that I notice the steady consolidation and develop-
 ment of its founder's wise intentions. Those intentions were to unite
 the Native States with the Imperial Government of India in an
 educational enterprise such as I have described. And the moral and
 material progress made by that enterprise is most encouraging. I
 must congratulate you on the beautiful buildings already completed by
 the chief States of Rajpootana, and the noble edifice now in process of
 completion by the Government of India. Still more encouraging is
 the large number of leading Rajpoot families represented on this
 occasion by you, the pupils of the College, amongst whom I am glad to
 welcome the young Chief of Jhallawar and the brother of my friend the
 Maharaja of Jodhpoor, whose welcome and honored presence here to-day
 attests his enlightened sympathy and personal interest in the success
 of the College.

"The total number of admissions to it has risen, I am informed, to
 sixty-one: and of this number thirty-eight are now actually on the
 rolls, of whom thirty-four, as we have just heard, have competed for
 the prizes I am about to distribute. In the promotion of this, as

indeed of all other enterprises conducive to the interests of Rajpootana the great ruling houses of Jeypoor and Marwar have taken a leading and enlightened part. I trust that their example will encourage the young Maharana of Oodeypoor to send more pupils to the College. I regret that from the Harowtee States none have yet been received; but I observe with pleasure that the Maharao of Kotah has decided on building a house here; and that the Nawab of Tonk has already built one which is now occupied by the sons of His Highness' chief Minister. The Maharao Raja of Ulwur has testified his gratitude to the institution at which he was educated by the munificent present of Rupees 10,000 for the erection of a pair of gates; while by the handsome gifts made to this College by the Maharaja of Jeypoor, His Highness has worthily maintained the high reputation of his illustrious family for enlightenment and attachment to the cause of intellectual culture. I have also this moment been informed that the Rao of Mahsuda has given Rupees 200 to be distributed in prizes to the students of this College, this being his third similar liberal donation.

"Your late Principal, Major St. John, is now setting to all of us a worthy example of high qualities nobly exercised in the arduous services of his country; and the interesting report just read to us by my old friend Captain Loch, bears witness to a progress with which I hope that you and he will allow me to associate myself by adding to the number of your annual prizes a new one which may be henceforth called the Viceroy's Prize.

"And now, young gentlemen, I will no longer detain your attention. I am heartily glad to have met you; and my warmest good wishes to each and all of you will accompany the prizes I am about to distribute."

12. In the month of December 1879 their Highnesses the Maharana of Oodeypoor and the Maharaja of Jeypoor visited the College, and both graciously expressed the approbation of all they saw.

His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypoor took up his residence in the Meywar boarding-house.

13. *State buildings.*—Since my last report the Jhallawar boarding-house has been completed, and His Highness the Maharaj Rana has occupied it during the entire session.

14. In January the Kotah Durbar furnished the necessary funds to commence the boarding-house for that State, and the foundations of the building are now excavated.

The plan is similar to that adopted by the Ulwur State—a square court-yard with accommodation for two pupils at each angle, the servants' houses being constructed under a terrace which traverses round the entire enclosure.

15. The Tonk Durbar sanctioned the construction of most excellent stabling for six horses; and the building, which will be very effective when completed, is being rapidly progressed with.

16. *Government buildings.*—The main building under the charge of Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, is progressing steadily.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypoor expressed great satisfaction at the beautiful construction of the work.

17. A gateway at the north or railway entrance has been constructed.

18. *College buildings.*—The front wall of the racket-court has been rebuilt.

19. *Vacations.*—The last annual vacation concluded on the last day of July.

Thirty-three per cent. of the boys were present at the first roll-call; within a fortnight twenty-two out of thirty-nine had rejoined; and on the 1st of September all had returned with the exception of six.

20. His Excellency the Viceroy, President of the Institution, "to mark his appreciation of all that he had seen at the Mayo College," granted an additional week to the Christmas holidays.

21. *Improvements to grounds, &c.*—Tree-planting has been steadily continued and with great success.

22. A short but useful road has been constructed from the circular main road passing in front of the Ulwur Kothi to the present College bungalow.

23. The Tonk boarding-house is being greatly improved by the laying out of a small garden on its west and south faces.

24. The old Residency garden is becoming more profitable.

25. *Gifts.*—I have great pleasure in reporting that His Highness the Maharana of Meywar graciously signified his intention of presenting the institution with a suitable gift.

26. Rao Bahadoor Sing, of Mabsuda, has presented the College with a third and most generous gift of Rupees 200.

27. In conclusion, I would beg to report the most efficient manner in which Mr. Alexander, the Head-master, has performed his duties both in and out of College; and I would also bring to notice the very satisfactory way in which Mr. Carter, the second master, Pundits Sheonarain and Sheodyal, the Urdu tutors, Moulvie Habib-ul-Rahman and Munshi Khuda Buksh, the Hindi masters, and Lala Jankinath, the third master, have assisted in the educational work during the past year.

FINANCE.

28. *Endowment Fund.*—The Endowment Fund stands at the same figure as on the 1st April last year, *viz.*, Rupees 6,12,900.

29. Rupees 2,250 were shown as owing on that date, *viz.*, Rupees 1,250 as the balance of the Serohi contribution, and Rupees 1,000 due from the Banswarra Durbar; these amounts are still unpaid.

30. *Income for the past year, 1879-80.*—The estimated and actual receipts on account of the interest on the Endowment Fund Government notes agree, but the total actual receipts have exceeded the total estimated income by Rupees 1,306.2-11 for the following reasons.

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30. *Income for the past year, 1879-80.*—The estimated and actual receipts on account of the interest on the Endowment Fund Government notes agree, but the total actual receipts have exceeded the total estimated income by Rupees 1,306-2-11 for the following reasons.

31. The anticipated interest (Rupees 90) on the sum that was owing (Rupees 2,250) has not been received, and in lieu of Rupees 2,400, on account of the difference between my own pay and the sanctioned pay of the Principal, the following sums have been credited:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Difference between Captain Loch's and Principal's sanctioned pay from 19th October 1878 up to 31st May 1879, at Rupees 200 per mensem ...	1,483	13	11
Difference between Captain Loch's and Principal's sanctioned pay from June 1879 to January 1880, inclusive, at Rupees 200 per mensem ...	1,600	0	0
Difference between Captain Loch's and Principal's sanctioned pay for February 1880	50	0	0
Total ...	<u>8,133</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>

32. It should be observed that this difference between my own and the sanctioned emoluments of my predecessor has been withheld in part since February and in full since the following month; this has been done at the instance of the Comptroller-General. A separate report on this subject has already been made.

33. To the receipts a further sum of Rupees 662.5 must be added, the amount realized by sale of park and garden produce and credited to the conservancy grant.

34. *Expenditure for the past year, 1879-80.*—The actual expenditure amounts to Rupees 24,028-10-5 against the estimated expenditure of Rupees 24,347, leaving a surplus of Rupees 318-3-3 to be credited to the accumulated fund.

35. In three cases the estimated expenditure has been exceeded, viz.—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
(i) Accountant's pay	90	0	0
(ii) Prize amount	128	15	0
(iii) Pension contribution	90	11	6
Total ...	<u>198</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

36. With reference to item (i), the Accountant's pay, having been increased from January 1880 at Rupees 10 per mensem (Agent to the Government-General's letter, No. 65, dated 3th March 1880), shows the cause of excess.

As regards item (ii), prizes of almost this value are still in hand for next year. And the reason of the excess in the third case is owing to an oversight in calculation which was rectified in accordance with Agent to the Government-General's letter, No. 212P, dated 8th August 1879.

37. The only other item which I think calls for explanation is that of "Conservancy."

It is well known garden expenses, conservancy expenditure, and improvements to the park.

38. The cost and maintenance of the garden has been Rupees 1,128-9; the expenditure for conservancy has been Rupees 1,261-5-6; Rupees 452-13-6 has been expended in improvements, which have included repairs, deepening and cleaning out of wells; Rupees 37-10 has been spent in the construction of a road; and the balance, Rupees 193, was paid for a conservancy cart.

39. *Accumulated fund.*—The accumulated fund on the 1st April 1879 amounted to Rupees 10,023-10-11, of which Rupees 9,500 were invested in 4 per cent. Government paper.

40. *Additions to accumulated fund.*—The additions to this during the year have been—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Surplus of income over expenditure, 1879-80 ...	4,283	8	3
Unexpended balance of covered play-shed ...	62	4	6
Received by sale of iron railings (College property) for north gate ...	71	6	0
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rupees 9,500 for the year ...	390	0	0
making a total of Rupees 14,820-13-8.			

41. *Subtractions from the accumulated fund.*—From this the following deductions must be made (for which bills were duly submitted and passed);—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution for leave and pension allowances of Government employes attached to the College from 1875 to 1877-78 ...	1,073	6	0
Balance of leave and pension allowances of Government employes attached to the College from 1875 to 1877-78 ...	181	5	11
Interest paid to Messrs. Radhakishen Govindas on Bauswara Darbar's contribution ...	708	13	6
Interest to banker for money advanced for College expenses during 1878-79 ...	251	10	9
Total ...	2,215	4	2

42. *Present state of accumulated fund.*—Leaving the accumulated fund now standing at Rupees 12,605-9-6, of which Rupees 9,500 is still invested in 4 per cent. Government paper.

43. *Proposition as to disposal of present accumulated fund.*—I would venture to suggest that Government paper be purchased with the balance of this fund, which is at present uninvested, and that the whole be amalgamated with the Endowment Fund.

44. *Proposition as to the disposal of future surpluses.*—In future years any surpluses that there may be I would recommend being lodged in the Government Savings Bank, yielding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., under the title of "The Mayo College Surplus Fund." These sums might thus remain until they had accrued to Rupees 5,000, the maximum amount permitted by Government to be lodged in their Savings Bank.

31. The anticipated interest (Rupees 90) on the sum that was owing (Rupees 2,250) has not been received, and in lieu of Rupees 2,400, on account of the difference between my own pay and the sanctioned pay of the Principal, the following sums have been credited:—

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Difference between Captain Loch's and Principal's sanctioned pay from 19th October 1878 up to 31st May 1879, at Rupees 200 per mensem ...	1,483	13	11
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Difference between Captain Loch's and Principal's sanctioned pay for February 1880 ...	50	0	0
Total ...	8,133	13	11

32. It should be observed that this difference between my own and the sanctioned emoluments of my predecessor has been withheld in part since February and in full since the following month; this has been done at the instance of the Comptroller-General. A separate report on this subject has already been made.

33. To the receipts a further sum of Rupees 662-5 must be added, the amount realized by sale of park and garden produce and credited to the conservancy grant.

34. *Expenditure for the past year, 1879-80.*—The actual expenditure amounts to Rupees 24,028-10-8 against the estimated expenditure of Rupees 24,347, leaving a surplus of Rupees 4,253-8-3 to be credited to the accumulated fund.

35. In three cases the estimated expenditure has been exceeded; viz.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(i) Accountant's pay ...	30	0	0
(ii) Prize allotment ..	129	15	0
(iii) Pension contribution .	90	11	6
Total ...	199	10	6

36. With reference to item (i), the Accountant's pay, having been increased from January 1880 at Rupees 10 per mensem (Agent to the Governor-General's letter, No. 65, dated 5th March 1880), shows the cause of excess.

As regards item (ii), prizes of almost this value are still in hand for next year. And the reason of the excess in the third case is owing to an oversight in calculation which was rectified in accordance with Agent to the Governor-General's letter, No. 222P, dated 8th August 1879.

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This embraces garden expenses, conservancy expenditure, and improvements to the park.

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Unexpended balance of covered play-shed ...	62	4	6
Received by sale of iron railings (College property) for north gate ...	71	6	0
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rupees 9,500 for the year ...	380	0	0

making a total of Rupees 14,820-13-8.

41. *Subtractions from the accumulated fund.*—From this the following deductions must be made (for which bills were duly submitted and passed):—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contribution for leave and pension allowances of Government employes attached to the College from 1875 to 1877-78 ...	1,073	6	0
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44. *Proposition as to the disposal of future surpluses.*—In future years any surpluses that there may be I would recommend being lodged in the Government Savings Bank, yielding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., under the title of "The Mayo College Surplus Fund." These sums might thus remain until they had accrued to Rupees 5,000, the maximum amount permitted by Government to be lodged in their Savings Bank.

The Rupees 5,000 could then be invested in Government paper and added to the Endowment Fund, the increasing of which should always be our object.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1880-81.

45. *Estimated receipts.*—The estimated receipts have been calculated in the same manner as last year.

46. *Estimated expenditure.*—An increased expenditure is shown in the following three items :—

- i. The Head-master's pay I have entered at Rupees 600 per mensem, subject to sanction. On this point I have addressed you separately.
- ii. The Accountant's pay has been calculated in accordance with Agent to the Governor-General's letter, No. 55, dated 5th March 1880.
- iii. The Pension and Absentee charges have been framed on the most recent orders on the subject.

47. In all the other items I have reduced the allotments as far as feasible, especially in the stationery, prize, travelling, furniture, library, garden, and conservancy grants. These two last I have this year divided under separate heads.

List of pupils in the Mayo College on the 7th of April 1880 in order of admission.

No.	NAME.	Clan.	State.	Age.	Title, or that of nearest relative.	Date of admission.
1	Keran Sing	Kachwaha Khangarot	Jaypoor "	13½	Thakoor of Johar	1st November 1876.
2	Jewahly "	Do	Do	13½	Do. Badana "	1st do. do.
3	Ramchath "	Do	Do	15½	Do. Pyrar "	1st do. do.
4	Zellin "	Do	Do	23½	Brother of His Highness the Maharaja	23rd do. do.
5	Fritth "	Kachwaha Jodha	Marswar "	16½	Son of the Thakoor of Bagra	21st do. do.
6	Maddan "	Rabiora Udaawat Miratilla	Marswar "	14½	Do do Lambhars	9th February 1876.
7	Maddan "	Rabiora Jodha	Almere "	16½	The Rao of Jodha	8th do. do.
8	Zellin "	Jhala	Jhaliswar	16½	Maharaj Rana	25th March do.
9	Harbhath "	Chohan	Uwar	17½	Son of the Thakoor of Tatsarpoor	10th June do.
10	Mak "	Rabiora Jodha	Marswar	19½	Rao Raja, brother of His Highness the Maharaja	20th August do.
11	Angram "	Do do	Almere	23½	Thakoor of Para	10th October do.
12	Phol "	Kachwaha Naruka	Uwar	14½	Do do	11th November do.
13	Polan "	Rabiora Miratilla	Marswar	18½	Do. Maroth	4th December do.
14	Nabar "	Resodia	Marswar	18½	Do. Sanwar	19th July 1877.
15	Chatur "	Rabiora Miratilla	Do	24½	Do. Rupabhatti	20th do. do.
16	Hallbadre "	Chohan Huda	Jhaliswar	15½	Do. Pipabhatti	20th do. do.
17	Nadho "	Kachwaha Naruka	Uwar	16½	Do. Bujar	20th do. do.
18	Mawal "	Chohan Rajpoor	Do	16½	Do. Churnawall	20th do. do.
19	Parjan "	Kachwaha Naruka	Do	16½	Do. Jodh	20th do. do.
20	Phollet "	Do do	Do	18½	Do. Ahora "	21st March 1878.
21	Sintha "	Rabiora Champarot	Narswar	13½	Do. Awa	7th July do.
22	Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan.	Musliman Narswar	Touk	15½	Son of Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I.	15th do. do.
23	Sanjit sing	Kachwaha Naruka	Uwar	12½	Thakoor of Garh	21st do. do.
24	Man "	Rabiora Jodha	Almere	16½	Do. Kuronj "	16th do. do.
25	Chaudar "	Do do	Do	13½	Related to the Rao of Jodha	21st do. do.
26	Gol "	Do do	Do	13½	Son of the Rao of Pandarwara	21st do. do.
27	Michael "	Chohan	Uwar	11½	Raja of Nimrana	25th do. do.
28	Ishtman "	Rabiora Miratilla	Almere	12½	Thakoor of Bagra	14th August do.
29	Udharth "	Ilka	Udharth	16½	Do. Garbades	19th do. do.
30	Dep "	Do	Do	16½	Son of the Thakoor of Garbades	1st January 1879.
31	Harath "	Rabiora Jodha	Almere	16½	Brother of the Thakoor of Para	1st do. do.
32	Muhammad Isaytulla Khan	Musliman Narswar	Touk	11½	Related to Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, C.S.I.	1st August do.

(Sd.) WILLIAM LOCH, Capt.,
Principal, Mayo College.

Class.	Name.	Marks from January to May 1879	Marks for holiday task.	Marks for August 1879.	Marks for September 1879.	Marks for October 1879.	Marks for November 1879.	Examina- tion marks	Total.	Remarks.
Extra.	Fatih Sing	...	125	60	420	440	237	200	2,555	Prize for general proficiency. Gained also a holiday task prize, ditto.
	Muhammad Abdul Allim Khan	...	125	79	413	367	179	175	2,349	Ditto
I	Kathan Sing	1,700	125	149	230	229	139	200	2,585	Class prize.
	Umed Sing	975	100	133	143	162	100	140	1,703	Gained a prize for sports and games.
II	Zalim Sing of Jodhpore	1,201	79	91	107	169	61	800	1,601	Ditto
	Jai Chand	1,115	70	140	219	185	114	194	1,911	Class prize. Gained also the aggregate marks' prize
III	Parman Sing	1,239	125	126	174	122	92	173	2,402	Gained a holiday task prize.
	Mahbo Sing	1,276	125	126	174	122	92	173	2,093	Gained a holiday task prize.
IV	Keshavnath Sing of Umer	1,167	100	77	134	163	73	130	1,821	Gained a holiday task prize; also a riding prize.
	Pran Singh of Jhalawar	1,013	100	118	134	160	70	163	1,732	Gained a holiday task prize.
V	Akram Sing	1,100	125	125	152	162	63	160	1,742	Gained a holiday task prize.
	Mahmud Sing	1,069	125	161	153	161	67	157	1,447	Gained a holiday task prize.
VI	Harish Sing	873	11	52	158	166	33	121	1,622	Prize withheld.
	Karnath Sing	1,209	00	119	70	113	67	110	1,377	Class prize.
VII	Thakur Sing	1,229	00	29	70	115	61	107	1,292	Gained a prize for riding
	Sayram Sing	677	00	29	140	141	90	159	605	1st prize.
VIII	Mul Sing	1,274	74	151	177	173	114	181	2,073	2nd prize.
	Thakur Sing	1,211	73	140	176	167	117	194	2,059	Class prize.
IX	Rajit Sing	1,249	73	160	156	167	117	183	1,980	Class prize.
	Harish Sing	...	...	161	190	164	114	167	1,766	Class prize.
X	Harish Sing	814	20	117	184	125	107	132	611	Gained also a prize for riding.
	Pran Sing	1,006	...	03	190	203	117	159	1,834	Class prize.
XI	Jowahir Sing	961	...	...	...	203	67	97	1,743	Class prize.
	Harish Sing	936	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,136	Class prize.
XII	Harish Sing	1,274	...	47	211	181	130	182	2,032	Class prize.
	Chander Sing	1,207	...	107	155	159	77	142	1,604	Class prize.
XIII	Man Sing	1,033	20	136	173	151	61	140	1,725	Class prize.
	Harish Sing	1,273	...	...	...	140	62	163	1,999	Class prize.
XIV	Michael Sing	1,211	...	229	169	140	105	168	2,600	Class prize.
	Harish Sing	1,097	...	75	140	118	63	124	1,662	Class prize.
XV	Harish Sing	753	118	63	124	1,155	Class prize.
	Harish Sing	763	...	109	60	95	20	100	1,031	Class prize.

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WILLIAM LOCH, Esq.,
Principal, Mayo College.

Hindi Class List for term ending 20th December 1879.

Class.	Names.	Marks from January to May 1879.	Marks for holiday task.	Marks for August 1879.	Marks for September 1879.	Marks for October 1879.	Marks for November 1879.	Examination marks.	Total.	Remarks.
Entrance ...	Full marks	...	125	100	230	220	130	100	943	Prize for proficiency.
	...	...	123	111	165	172	95	93	909	
I	Prithvi Sing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Class prize.
	Full marks	1,000	125	160	230	220	130	100	1,043	
	Darjan Sing	875	82	141	200	181	121	85	1,004	
	Kailan Sing	803	115	131	170	153	109	75	1,026	
	Yatin Sing of Jodhpoor	799	100	108	63	173	85	77	1,025	
	Halbhadra Sing	437	121	161	177	201	111	63	1,207	
	Umed Sing	874	...	...	65	137	115	60	1,201	
	Jai Chand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Full marks	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Full marks	705	117	139	164	173	115	70	1,097	1st prize.
	Zalim Sing of Jhalawar	710	60	185	197	64	90	82	1,093	2nd prize.
	Karan Sing	709	5	62	185	131	...	...	1,136	
	Rehman Sing of Ajmera	700	...	...	137	134	101	80	983	
	Madan Sing	604	110	162	137	180	120	83	1,205	1st prize.
	Mashe Sing	615	60	101	160	202	127	82	1,204	2nd prize.
	Regunath Sing of Uthwar	673	7	63	166	151	21	...	1,014	
	Chatur Sing	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Full marks	410	...	147	197	175	100	71	1,043	Class prize.
	Phul Sing	368	...	...	160	166	109	69	1,061	
	Narai Sing	509	...	...	131	195	130	81	1,061	
	Songram Sing	601	...	112	131	195	130	81	1,061	
	Mul Sing	529	...	23	123	132	65	50	740	
	Harai Sing	373	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandar Sing	307	123	163	179	138	99	80	907	Class prize.
	Gaj Sing	621	...	42	216	175	179	91	1,280	
	Lachman Sing	826	...	...	67	176	118	91	1,261	
	Jowahir Sing	809	10	80	119	137	118	80	1,163	
	Sultan Sing	625	...	111	159	69	69	84	1,050	
	Seval Sing	558	...	121	121	115	79	79	1,043	
	Rasht Sing	473	60	79	72	100	35	67	1,012	
	Sunthra Sing	000	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mahab Sing	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Man Sing	...	40	149	160	135	...	...	...	Class prize.
	Rozand Sing	283	...	151	160	134	100	70	1,281	
	Danant Sing	609	...	81	167	111	83	60	1,204	
	Girchari Sing	678	...	...	13	81	...	...	...
	Dip Sing	632	...	...	11	117	51	40	619	
	Harnath Sing	418	...	116	65	43	37	80	311	
	Kanyatulla Ahan	...	...	203	69	24	31	75	316	

Appendix D.

Urdu Class List for term ending 20th December 1879.

[illegible]

(Sd.) WILLIAM LOCH, Capt.,
Principal, Mayo College.

Class.	Names.	Marks from January to May 1870.	Marks for holiday task.	Marks for August 1870.	Marks for September 1870.	Marks for October 1870.	Marks for November 1870.	Examina- tion marks.	Total.	Remarks.
Entrance	Petli Singh	...	125	149	270	290	370	115	690	
	Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan	...	120	153	175	199	91	90	791	
		...	124	153	117	111	57	77	610	
I	Kallan Sing of Full marks	1,000	125	190	270	270	390	115	1,000	1st prize.
	Zaim	671	109	190	270	270	390	115	1,000	2nd prize.
	Nadbo	696	121	145	270	270	390	115	1,000	
	Durdan	633	117	161	270	270	390	115	1,000	
	of Uwar	...	63	112	270	270	390	115	1,000	
	Rogroath	...	43	104	270	270	390	115	1,000	
	Karan	...	110	175	270	270	390	115	1,000	
	Madan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	of Jobbpoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Uned	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zaim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balbadra	...	124	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	Bairi Sal	...	...	113	111	132	...	...	...	Class prize.
	Sawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banfit	...	...	113	141	174	117	...	...
	Bannath	...	70	107	123	153	...	...	...
	Paul	...	10	84	129	140	...	...	...
	Chundar	...	84	103	171	164	111	...	...
	Gai	...	100	153	125	129	101	...	...
	Sulta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	of Ajmere	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rughnath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lachman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sangram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	Mul	...	...	117	154	170	...	...	...	Class prize.
	Chafar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jai Chand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jowahir Sing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shimbu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mohitab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mokund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Daulat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurchari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inaytulla Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV	Dip Singh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wali Mahammad Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hornath Sing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	Nabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		

(Sd.)

WILLIAM LOON, Capt.,
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix F.
Comparative Statement of Income and Expenditure during 1879-80 and 1880-81.

	Estimated receipts, 1879-80.	Actual receipts, 1879-80.	Estimated receipts, 1880-81.		Estimated expenditure, 1879-80.	Actual expenditure, 1879-80.	Estimated expenditure, 1880-81.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Salaries.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Interest on endowment	21,000	21,216	21,216	Educational staff	11,100	12,814	15,250
Difference between Captain Loch's pay and that sanctioned by Government for Principal Mayo College, at Raipore 200 per annum.	2,400	2,136	....	Head Clerk and Accountant	600	600	1,200
	4,000	Office servants	600	874	900
Difference between Captain Loch's pay and that sanctioned by Government for Principal Mayo College, at Raipore 200 per annum.	Police Guard	411	411	411
	<i>Contingent charges.</i>			
	Medical attendances	200	200	600
	Stationery	300	250	150
	Prizes	600	725	400
	Contingencies	800	705	800
	Travelling	1,000	175	200
	Library	200	725	600
	College furniture	600	415	500
	Blanketing charges	270	255	265
	<i>Public Works.</i>			
	Conservancy of garden and grounds	3,000	3,378	2,500
	<i>Pension.</i>			
	Pension and leave allowances	403	411	101
				
	Total	21,317	24,029	21,120
	Surplus	2,059	4,253	2,300
	<i>GRAND TOTAL.</i>	27,006	28,282	23,420

(Sd.) **WILLIAM LOCK, Capt.,**
Principal, Mayo College.

Appendix G.
Budget Estimate of Ordinary Income and Expenditure for 1880-81.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
Interest on Deposits Rs. 6,12,000 Government paper, at 4 per cent.	Rs. 24,516	Rs.
It is agreed between Captain Lock's pay and that sanctioned by Government for Principal Mayo College, for four months from April to July 1880, at Rs. 250 per mensem	800	
Rs. 6000 for eight months from August 1880 to 31st March 1881, at Rs. 750 per mensem	1,500	
TOTAL	26,516	26,516

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
<i>Salaries.</i>	Rs.	Rs.
Head-Master .. at Rs. 600 per mensem.	7,200	
Second do .. " 300 "	3,600	
Third do .. " 40 "	480	
Third Hindi Tutor .. " 100 "	1,200	
Second do do .. " 30 "	360	
First Urdu Tutor .. " 100 "	1,200	
Second do do .. " 25 "	300	
Riding-Master .. " 60 "	720	
Gymnastic Instructor (for 9 months) .. " 100 "	900	
Head Clerk and Accountant .. " 150 "	1,800	
<i>Servants.</i>		16,530
1 Dufftri .. at Rs. 15 per mensem.	180	
6 Yooks (each) .. " 7 "	420	
1 Beaver (for 9 months) .. " 8 "	72	
1 Farrash .. " 7 "	84	
2 Chowkidars (each) .. " 6 "	144	
<i>Police Guard—</i>		
At Rs. 31-8 per mensem ..	414	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		800
Medical attendance at Rs. 50 per mensem ..	600	
Stationery ..	150	
Prizes ..	400	
Contingencies ..	800	
Travelling ..	200	
Furniture for College ..	500	
Library ..	500	
Banking charges ..	265	
Conceivancy ..	1,800	
Garden ..	1,200	
<i>Pension and Absentee charges.</i>		5,815
1 Illud Tutor, at 12 per cent. on pay, viz. Rs. 1,200 = 108-10		
1 Urdu do do = 163 10		
1 Head Clerk and Accountant do do = 183-10		
Total	491	491
Surplus	24,150	24,150
GRAND TOTAL	26,516	26,516

(Sd.)

WILLIAM LOCK, Capt.,
Principal, Mayo College.

